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RENT LAW DECISION BY SUPREME COURT OF UNITED STATES

Constitutionality of Statute Limiting
Rights of Property Sustained by Five-to-Four Vote
—Public Interests Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Real estate owners and renters of houses and property, who have admittedly been the most ruthless profiteers in the national emergency caused by the shortage of houses during the war period and after, received a heavy blow yesterday, when the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the District of Columbia rent law.

The law, which has attracted nationwide attention, was enacted by Congress in wartime in an effort to offset profiteering in real estate. It enabled tenants to remain in possession of rented property at rates deemed fair and reasonable by a commission established by the act to pass on rents.

Because of the new departure established in the act and its wide applicability, real estate owners have watched with concern the unlimited attacks made on the law and the final appeal made to the Supreme Court of the United States. On account of the limits to the rights of property which the act sanctioned, the general belief was that the court, with its conservative outlook, would rule against its constitutionality.

Yesterday's decision is epochal, in that it declares categorically that right in a house is a matter of public interest and concern, that property rights are not sacrosanct, but are limited by the police powers regulating civilized communities, and that the legal theory of eminent domain vested in sovereign legislatures is sufficient to restrict these rights when it can be clearly shown that the public welfare demands such restriction.

The interest in the decision is accentuated by the fact that the court divided five to four on it, the Chief Justice, Edward Douglas White, throwing the weight of learning and experience with the three associate justices who signed the dissenting opinion, and the dissenting opinion, Justice McKenna, read the dissenting opinion. The other two signatories of the minority opinion were James Clark McReynolds and Willis Van Devanter.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice, read the majority opinion, which is perhaps destined to prove one of the most significant in the annals of the Supreme Court. The concurring associate justices were Louis D. Brandeis, William R. Day, John H. Clarke and Mahlon Pitney.

Rights of Property
The dissenting opinion was a vigorous indictment of the challenge of the "sanctity of contract" and the rights of property contained in the opinion of the majority, Justice McKenna declaring that the law sustained "is contrary to the meaning of contracts and leases as accepted all over the world," that it endangers "constitutional liberties," and runs counter to the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution in that it violates the prohibition against depriving "any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law."

Just as there are laws to prohibit money-lending at usurious rates, the majority opinion declares, so a "public exigency will justify the Legislature in restricting property rights in land without compensation." The decision, in effect, charges private property with a "public interest," and sustains the right of Legislature to enact such regulations as will safeguard the public.

Majority Opinion
The majority opinion said in part: "In this instance, Congress stated a public policy and also a world-wide fact. That the emergency declared by the statute did exist must be assumed, and the question is whether Congress was incompetent to meet it in the way in which it has been met by most of the civilized countries of the world."

"The general proposition to be maintained is that circumstances have clothed the renting of buildings in the District of Columbia with a public interest so great as to justify regulation by law."

"It is enough to refer to the decision as to insurance, as to irrigation and mining. They sufficiently illustrate what hardly would be denied. They illustrate also that the use by the public generally of each specific thing affected cannot be made the test of public interest and that the public interest may extend to the use of the land. They dispel the notion that what is in its aspect may be only a private transaction may not be raised by its class or character to a public affair."

"The fact that tangible property is also visible tends to give a rigidity to our conception of our rights that we do not attach to others less concretely clothed. But the notion that the former are exempt from the legislative modification, required from time to time in civilized life, is contradicted not only by the doctrine of eminent domain, under which what is taken

is paid for, but that of the police power in its proper sense, under which property rights may be cut down and to that extent taken without pay."

Public Interests
"Under the police power the right to erect buildings in a certain quarter of a city may be limited from 80 to 100 feet. Safe pillars may be required in coal mines, billboards in cities may be regulated, watersheds in the country may be kept clear."

"These cases are enough to establish that a public exigency will justify the Legislature in restricting property rights in land to a certain extent without compensation. But if, to answer one need, the Legislature may limit height, to answer another, it may limit rent. We do not perceive any reason for denying the justification held good in the foregoing cases to a law limiting the property right now in question if the public exigency requires that."

"The space in Washington is necessarily monopolized in comparatively few hands, and letting portions of it is as much a business as any other. Housing is a necessity of life. All the elements of public interest justifying some degree of public control are present. The only matter that seems to us open to debate is whether the statute goes too far."

"The main point against the law is that tenants are allowed to remain in possession at the same rent that they have been paying unless modified by the commission established by the act, and that thus the use of the land and the right of the owner to do what he will with his own and to make what contract he pleases are cut down."

"But if the public interest be established, the regulation of rates is one of the first forms in which it is asserted, and the validity of such regulation has been settled."

ONTARIO PUTS STOP TO LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Province Decides by Large Majority in Prohibition Plebiscite to Go "Bone Dry" and to Stop Importation of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Ontario has gone dry. With a considerable number of the votes cast having been counted, the Ontario referendum committee, representing the temperance forces, claimed a majority of more than 62,000 votes. The Rev. Ben Spence, head of the Dominion Alliance, is greatly cheered by the result, as he says it is better than he ever expected. There have been many surprises in the larger industrial centers.

The cities of London, Chatham, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Owen Sound, have all declared themselves as being in favor of prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors into the Province. The City of Toronto, only one-third of the polls heard from, gives a majority of over 2000 in favor of continuing the importation, Ottawa the capital of the Dominion gave a wet majority of over 4000.

The latest returns from all districts show the cities rolling up wet majorities and the counties just as strongly dry. The whole returns show the vote of the Ontario Province going three to two in favor of prohibiting importation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Deep interest was manifested among parliamentarians at the capital last night in the returns from the prohibition plebiscite which was taken under federal auspices in Ontario on Monday. Early returns from the cities and larger towns indicated that the contest between the dries and wets would be close, Ottawa itself piling up a majority against prohibition of over 8000. In fact in proportion to the population, the capital city, which at the last Ontario general election gave a heavy majority in favor of the retention of the Ontario Temperance Act, depicted the heaviest wet majority of any city in the Province. The city has a heavy French-Canadian population, which, while advocating moderation, does not favor entire prohibition. To the proximity of the city to Quebec may also be attributed in some degree the majority polled for the liquor forces.

Reports from referendum headquarters in Toronto received here early in the evening showed a majority in favor of prohibition and the indications were that the results in the rural districts would treble or even quadruple this majority. The total vote in a province with a voting population of nearly 1,000,000 was comparatively small.

At present Ontario controls the liquor traffic through the Ontario Temperance Act, which prohibits the sale of liquor within the Province for other than medical, sacramental and scientific purposes. But Ontario has no control of imports for private consumption. Through the victory secured on Monday, importation will cease as soon as a federal proclamation is issued, and the necessary machinery has been put in motion. This will take a period of about three months. After that there will be but two wet provinces left in the Dominion, Quebec, and British Columbia. And even there the liquor traffic is wholly under government control.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The Supreme Court yesterday reaffirmed its recent decision that appreciation of capital assets is taxable as income, in deciding the case brought by Herbert Darlington against Internal Revenue officials of the Chicago district. He sued to recover the tax paid on the increase, claiming that it was not income, but an accretion of capital.

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GREEKS BLOCKADE ASIA MINOR COAST

Kemalists Said to Be Unable to Obtain Supplies, and Not Getting Help From Russia, Are Appealing to Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Despite emphatic denials on the part of Bekir Sami Bey, the Turkish Nationalist, that the Kemalists have not approached the German Government with the idea of obtaining supplies of munitions, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative Greek quarters that this denial, which was called forth as a result of representations made by the French Government, is very wide of the truth.

Owing to the effective blockade that the Greeks have now established on the coast of Asia Minor, the Kemalists find it impossible to obtain those supplies that in the past have been openly coming from Italy. To make matters worse for the Turks, Moscow has informed them that little or no help can be afforded by Russia owing mainly to lack of fuel in that country and the consequent inability to produce even enough munitions to meet her own requirements. Therefore, it was stated, notwithstanding the agreement with France by which French troops were to be withdrawn from Cilicia, the Turks have found it imperative that they should obtain a supply of munitions from somewhere, and in their extremity have turned to Germany.

French Protest
This action has called forth a strong protest from France, who claims that such an appeal constitutes a breach of her agreement with Kemal Pasha. There is little doubt in Greek official quarters that a secret agreement exists between Italy and the Kemalists, whereby the latter would receive supplies for their troops in return for the surrender of economic rights in districts that at present are occupied by the Greek forces.

Not only has Greece had to meet this open support of Italy, but the informant stated that the Kemalists also receive moral and political support from France, which all tends to make the campaign in Asia Minor more difficult and dangerous. To such an extent have these political and military efforts been felt that the Prime Minister, Demetrios Gounaris, was compelled to ask the Chamber of Deputies to proclaim martial law in order that complete military censorship might be established. After a stormy debate, the proclamation was finally voted, and it is hoped that a final step has been put to the leakage of information that has been passing to the enemy lines.

Greek Defeat Explained
The recent Greek defeat, which at first was thought only to be a retreat after a reconnaissance in force, was in a great measure due, the Greek authority stated, to information reaching the Turks regarding the Greek offensive, which, it had been confidently hoped, would carry the Greek troops into Eski-Shehr. Another reason for the failure of their plans to capture this key position lay in the fact that Eski-Shehr had been fortified by Germans in 1915 against the possibility of a British advance into Asia Minor, and powerful batteries of modern guns, with ample supplies of ammunition, had fallen into Turkish hands.

The existence of these batteries was either overlooked, or it was thought they had been withdrawn, instead of which they had been mounted in advantageous positions that completely dominated the lines of the Greek advance. Notwithstanding these unexpected difficulties, the Greek troops actually managed to occupy Kutayfa and resisted no less than 22 attacks before they were finally compelled to retire. The Greek troops, it was stated, still hold Afun-Karahisar, despite repeated Turkish attacks, and in the recent fighting captured 600 prisoners, 5 large and 15 small caliber guns on the southern Anatolian front.

Although the country through which the advance had to be made was described by the informant as almost impassable in face of the modern guns, owing mainly to its mountainous character, every confidence is felt in Greek official circles, and also among the population, that when next an offensive is opened, their advance will carry them to Eski-Shehr, which constitutes the key position to the country west of Ankara. The mistake of a frontal attack, it was stated, is not likely to be repeated by General Papoulis, who, despite reports to the contrary, still holds the confidence of the Greek Government and people.

CAPITAL INCREASE DECLARED TAXABLE

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NEWS SUMMARY

According to official British circles, there is no indication that Germany intends to make serious and adequate proposals to pay by May 1 the balance of the 20,000,000 marks, stipulated by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. If extreme measures have to be taken, therefore, it is felt that France cannot be left to herself, and support will be forthcoming from Great Britain. The reported plan for the occupation of the Ruhr, however, must first receive the approval of the Supreme Council, which, it is practically certain, will meet in a few weeks' time. The possibility of American cooperation in the councils of the League of Nations, although there are certain questions which stand in the way of a full cooperation, and an attempt is likely to be made by the council to solve the vexed Island of Yap question. Meantime, the news that the United States may return to the Reparations Commission and the Council of Ambassadors, even of only in the rôle of observer, is well received in Paris.

To be on the safe side, the Allies now demand that the gold reserves in the German banks should be frozen for moral and political security for Germany's reparations payments. The German Government, it is announced unofficially, will not comply with what is termed "this allied plundering." The menace of a hold-up of industry in Great Britain is over, but the coal miners are still on strike. Consequently there is a tendency now to direct national effort toward finding a permanent settlement which will bring prosperity back to the coal fields. Not only must the coal owners have an incentive to the individual initiative and effort, but the miners themselves must have increased inducement by obtaining a share in the prosperity of the mines. But miners naturally are averse to accepting a scale of wages involving in some districts a drop of 50 per cent.

A curious situation has been brought about by the Greek blockade along the coast of Asia Minor. The Turks, under Mustafa Kemal, are now cut off from munition supplies which, it is claimed, have been openly coming from Italy. Faced with disaster, the Turks have applied to the Bolsheviks for munitions. Fortunately, the Bolsheviks are short of the commodity, and in their extremity Kemal has turned to Germany.

As the Greeks believe there is a secret agreement of the Turks with Italy, whereby the former would receive supplies in return for the surrender of economic rights in districts occupied by the Greeks, and as they believe the Kemalists also receive moral and political support from France, which all tends to make the campaign in Asia Minor more difficult and dangerous. To such an extent have these political and military efforts been felt that the Prime Minister, Demetrios Gounaris, was compelled to ask the Chamber of Deputies to proclaim martial law in order that complete military censorship might be established. After a stormy debate, the proclamation was finally voted, and it is hoped that a final step has been put to the leakage of information that has been passing to the enemy lines.

Latest returns from the Ontario prohibition plebiscite indicate a dry victory for the province by a substantial majority. This result will leave Quebec and British Columbia as the only wet provinces. There is no indication that Secretary Hughes intends to allow the Department of State to be rushed in the matter of Mexico. In spite of the letter of Senator Fall, Mr. Hughes has taken no step to make public any information relative to British oil activity in Mexico, and it appears that he is satisfied for the present to await the results of President Obregon's efforts to bring about a solution of the oil land issue through the Mexican Supreme Court.

The District of Columbia rent law, long rendered inoperative by decisions of lower courts, was declared constitutional yesterday by the United States Supreme Court, in an opinion which asserted that property rights are not sacrosanct but may be restricted by legislatures when the public welfare demands it. The law was passed by Congress during the war to check the profiteering which resulted from the housing shortage caused by the influx of war workers to the capital.

Government regulation of Capital and Labor was advocated by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, before the stockholders of the company yesterday. Judge Gary expressed the opinion that the proposed expansion of the Labor unions, if carried out, would mean control by them, first, of the shops, then of the management of industry, then of Capital, and finally of the government. Complete unionization of industry, he thought, would be the beginning of industrial decay.

During the resumed debate yesterday in the United States Senate on the Colombian Treaty, Senator New of Indiana, appealing for ratification, charged that European countries were using the grievance of Colombia in an effort to take away from the United States its trade with South America. The Administration forces expressed confidence that the treaty would be ratified tomorrow, when the vote is due, in spite of the "Progressive" opposition.

Few ships will go from San Francisco to the Alaska fishing grounds this year. One company which has 12 vessels will send only two to the Behring Sea. Union fishermen declare that they cannot compete with Japanese fishermen's prices. In order to keep the Japanese from fishing in California waters, a bill has been introduced in the California Legislature providing that no one who has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen shall fish off California within the three-mile limit.

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MR. NEW DEFENDS COLOMBIAN TREATY

Indiana Senator Urges Ratification as an Answer to Alleged Propaganda of Europe—John Sharp Williams Asks Justice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Debate on the Colombian treaty was resumed in the United States Senate yesterday. Under the unanimous consent agreement, a vote is due tomorrow, that being the eighth legislative day from the taking up of the treaty on the convening of the special session of Congress on April 11.

Supporters of ratification of the agreement expressed the utmost confidence yesterday that the "irreconcilable" Republican senators who are fighting the compact have failed to weaken the Administration forces. The Democrats are practically all determined to vindicate the Wilsonian policy, and will vote with the Republican standpoint element to the discomfiture of the "Progressive" group that is declaiming against ratification on the ground that it is a "confession of national dishonor," and that eagerness for oil concessions is the dominating reason for the payment of \$25,000,000 to the Republic of Colombia.

"Dollar diplomacy" as a principal motive underlying the American program was again signally illustrated in the discussion of the treaty yesterday. Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, openly charged that the Colombian grievance was being used by European countries in an effort to take away from the United States the trade of South America. A vigorous propaganda for this purpose is being conducted, the Senator from Indiana declared.

Challenge to Propaganda
"Europe is making every effort to obtain the trade of these Latin-American countries for itself, to divert it to 'European channels,'" Senator New said.

"We know that the people of Europe know the value of propaganda, and that they do not scruple to use it. They are using it to get South American trade."

"They do not stop to see that the result of that propaganda is limited in its effect upon trade relations. By means of that, and because of that, this European propaganda has affected the diplomatic relations between the South and Central American republics."

"What they have spread has affected our entire foreign relations concerning us and our American neighbors. The greed of nations is but the selfishness of men in the aggregate, and in the prosecution of their effort to get what they want, they have not been mindful of the effect of it on the future relations of South American countries to the United States. Because of what they have done they have adversely affected the sentiment of these people toward us."

Effect Declared General
"No single circumstance that ever happened has been employed so widely against the United States as the effect of our failure to arrive at some sort of agreement with Colombia has been used."

"If all this were limited to Colombia, that would be one matter. But it is not. It applies to every country between the Isthmus of Panama and Cape Horn. If it were limited to dollars and cents, that would be

one thing. We could say to ourselves that we could get along without South American trade. "But it is not limited to dollars and cents. It affects adversely our entire foreign relations with all those countries south of the Isthmus. "I believe that it is essential that some sort of a settlement be made of the questions and issues in this treaty. We cannot do business in foreign countries unless we have the good will of the people with whom we are to transact business, and I am convinced that some sort of settlement with Colombia is necessary."

"The question here is what sort of a settlement is just. All things considered, I think the terms of this proposed settlement are just. It has been said repeatedly here that Mr. Roosevelt objected to this treaty, but I do not believe he did."

John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, based his plea for ratification on an entirely different ground, that is, on the open assertion that the United States had done Colombia a grievous wrong, and that a tardy measure of justice had been long overdue.

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COUNTY HEALTH PLAN IS ASSAILED

Commissioners Provided for in Illinois Bill Would Constitute Medical Constabulary, Says Medical Liberty League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"As you value life and liberty you will insist on the defeat of this bill. No one will be safe from seizure under these medical county health commissioners. They would constitute a medical constabulary."

Thus does the American Medical Liberty League attack the bill introduced in the state Legislature by Dr. J. A. Wheeler of Springfield, Illinois, which at this writing is being "railroaded through the Senate." An appeal is being addressed by the League to all those interested in medical liberty to write to their representatives "to kill the bill, as it may be too late to write to the senators. Full time medical county health commissioners are provided for by the bill. These are to be appointed at the discretion of county boards."

"Such commissioners, says the bill, 'shall have all the powers of a peace officer for the enforcement of all laws, ordinances and lawful rules and orders relating to health, sanitation and nursing, and it shall be his duty to see that all such laws, ordinances, rules and orders are enforced.'"

He "shall be governed at all times," continues the bill, "by the rules of the Department of Public Health, and shall be a subordinate to the Department of Public Health and shall be a part of the state system for the prevention of disease and the promotion of public health."

"This," says the Medical Liberty League, "appears to give rules of the Department of Public Health the same status as legislative acts."

"We wrote Dr. Wheeler, as chairman of the Committee on Public Health, on March 29, requesting a hearing on the bill. He never replied, but this committee reported the bill out on April 6, as we learn from the record of proceedings. From the same source we learn it has now passed the second reading in the Senate. Hence it is too late to deal with the Senate."

"We already have too many medical health officers in Illinois. This bill is not aimed in the direction of public sanitation, but of public doctoring. When we spend further money on public health, we should have the sanitation of the plumber and the engineer."

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FRENCH DESIRE TO DELAY COUNCIL OF ALLIES TILL MAY

Meeting May Not Be Held Until After May 1, When Germans Must, According to Versailles Treaty, Pay Part of Indemnity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday)—The question whether the Supreme Council shall meet in Paris before or after May 1 is now being seriously considered. French official opinion leans toward the holding of a conference in the early days of May. It is desirable to allow the decisive date to pass, for a premature gathering would suggest that the Allies are ready to make concessions to Germany. That there will be a conference within the next few weeks seems certain, and of course the principal question will be the measures to be taken in respect of German default or the possibility of accepting new offers of Berlin.

Alleged German Proposals

It is now generally understood that the proposals are in three parts;

1. A proposal relative to the reconstruction of the devastated north by means of German labor and German material; probably, however, in conjunction with the Allies;

2. Participation to be given the Allies in the profits of German industries;

3. The taking over by Germany of the allied debts to America and the floating of a loan for this purpose with allied guarantees.

Should the German propositions take this form, they will encounter the definite opposition of France. It is held that the moment one leaves the solid ground of acknowledging the total debt of Germany, and begins to discuss methods of payment, one is in the doubtful field of diplomatic maneuvers. Discussions may be drawn out indefinitely. In any case it is contended that fixation of the means of payment is not possible in present economic conditions. Germany must consent to pay what is owing and must give specific guarantees. Participations in profits, though likely to give something to France, is not believed to offer the prospect of large yields. Grave objection to German labor in the ruined regions of France will certainly be raised. As for the political consequences of the transference of allied liabilities to America, on the shoulders of Germany, even were America to agree, they are rather to be feared. It is not easy to foresee clearly the conceivable consequences of this arrangement, but certainly America would be given a special interest in the recovery of Germany, and it may be that it is upon possible developments in this direction that Germany, even though mistakenly, is counting.

Failure of Move Probable

Thus on all grounds the failure of the German move is almost certain. The stories of mediation persist, though it is upon the Vatican that most stress is now laid. The interest of Germany to internationalize the problem of reparations, to bring in neutrals, the Vatican and even America, as arbitrator, is obvious.

In the meantime the French are preparing plans for action which will be completed in every detail before the expected inter-allied conference is held. Essen, Barmen, Solingen, Dortmund, and the rest of the Ruhr area will, it is expected, be policed. It is not the military aspect of the sanctions that presents the difficulty, it is rather the economic aspect. Optimistic speculations concerning the amount to be directly taken from Germany are now completely discounted in certain circles, but it is at any rate believed that the occupation of the Ruhr will, apart from putting pressure on Germany, be profitable in an immediate financial sense.

A commission consisting of Marshal Foch, General Weygand, Louis Loucheur, Mr. Tirard and Mr. Seydoux is preparing a scheme. At the conference, other questions, notably that of Upper Silesia and various issues with America, will probably be discussed. News that America may return to the Reparations Commission and the Council of Ambassadors, even if only in the rôle of observer, is well received.

Allies Make Plans Britain Thought to Be in Accord with France on Sanctions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The necessity for unity among the allied powers was never greater than at this moment, when the first violation of the fundamentals of the Versailles Treaty by the German Government seems imminent. In British official circles, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that there is no indication yet available that Germany intends to make serious and adequate proposals for the payment of the remainder of the 20,000,000 marks due on or before May 1. And the British Government is firm against permitting a lapse from the fulfillment of the terms of the treaty, which would begin the process of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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utter disintegration of the results of the Versailles deliberations.

It is realized here that French opinion is very restless over German movements, and this restlessness is considered justified by the German attitude. It is felt that France cannot possibly be left to herself if extreme measures are to be taken after May 1, and though Paris is the center of activity in the business of formulating measures to get payments out of Germany, support will be forthcoming from Great Britain if and when necessary, the informant stated.

The plan for military occupation of the Ruhr district with a view to subsequent economic exploitation in lieu of payments from the German Government is the result of the work of the inter-allied military commission upon which a British representative sits. To this extent, the plan, details of which it is the duty of Marshal Foch and his advisers to draw up to provide for an emergency such as seems likely to arise on May 1, is approved by Great Britain. The plan for occupation of the Ruhr, however, must receive the approval of the Supreme Council before coming into operation, political considerations being paramount.

Whether the Supreme Council will meet early next month, as reported, depends entirely upon Germany's intentions with respect to her obligations, and the venue of the meeting, even if it does take place, cannot yet be stated.

The responsibility of American cooperation in the allied councils, as indicated more definitely by the recent United States notes and President Harding's address to Congress, is welcomed. It is recognized that certain questions at present stand in the way of full cooperation, but some attempt is likely to be made at the next meeting of the Supreme Council, to solve the question of the island of Yap, which is regarded as a test case.

Germany's Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—The allied demand that gold reserves in the German Reichsbank and other banks should be sent by the German Government to Coblenz or Cologne as security for Germany's reparations payments, created great excitement when published here today. The German Government's decision, announced unofficially, not to comply with the request, causes general satisfaction. The whole evening press denounces in violent language the proposal and calls on the German Government to reject the demand.

STUDY OF FOREIGN MARKETS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —For the purpose of obtaining and disseminating information concerning the supply and demand in foreign countries for American agricultural products, bills were introduced in Congress yesterday by Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, and George M. Young (R.), Representative from North Dakota, to provide for the employment of agricultural experts to be attached to foreign consular offices of the United States.

The need for the gathering of such information by representatives of the United States, as well as to have agents in foreign lands looking for the opportunities to dispose of American products, was first advocated by the Farmers' Grain Dealers Association, which has just had the approval of the Federal Trade Commission in making the following recommendation to President Warren G. Harding:

"Protection of the farmer against the more closely organized elements with which he has had to deal, by extending federal assistance in giving more adequate and timely information concerning foreign and domestic market conditions."

Representative Young claims that the speculative market and unjustifiable prices charged for sugar last year were based upon false statements representing the sugar supply, and that if the dependable information respecting sugar production in foreign countries as well as the United States had been available, the American people would have been saved from holding sugar prices.

WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING RETURNS NOW ISSUED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—Lloyd's register of shipbuilding, returns for the quarter ending March 31, 1921, show the total vessels under construction throughout the world as 7,084,998, of which 3,798,593 tons are being constructed in the United Kingdom and 1,108,073 tons in the United States. France comes third with 427,186, Holland fourth with 417,683; Italy is building 351,639 tons and Japan 294,346.

A considerable amount of tonnage is included on which work has been suspended owing to heavy reduction in shipping values, and a considerable quantity of tonnage, completion of which has been postponed owing principally to the labor strikes. These two totals in the United Kingdom amount to 847,000 tons. On this account the gross total figures are misleading and do not indicate as they would in normal times, special activity and prosperity in the shipbuilding industry.

SOURCE OF ENMITY TO ALLIED NATIONS

Sir Auckland Geddes Attributes Efforts to Sow Dissension to Those Who Have Something to Gain and to Business Intrigue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —Sir Auckland Geddes, Ambassador from Great Britain, last evening spoke of the efforts being made to sow dissension among the allied and associated countries, attributing them first to persons who have nothing to lose and much to gain by separating these nations, and secondly to the intrigue of business interests.

The British Ambassador was introduced to the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the president-general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, who assured him that the United States intended to stand by Great Britain, in spite of the efforts that were being made to drive a wedge between them.

Flattery Used

"In every country," he said, "there are men who do not and do not like the result of the war, and one way in which it can be reversed in my particular is by working as to loosen the joints of sympathy of those who fought side by side. They are therefore using every effort to suggest to each nation 'you did more than the others; they are trying to steal a march on you.' Such subtle flattery is being used to separate nations that fought together, the most deadly of all propaganda."

The only way to meet this danger, Sir Auckland asserted, was to give up all talk about who did the most and to emphasize the fact that the allied and associated nations defeated the Germans and are going to get over the worst economic crisis in the history of the world. He expressed the wish that we could cut out of the press all reference to what the nations did and just leave it that they all did their best.

He referred to the men who wish to fish in troubled waters and wish to trouble the waters first. They have nothing to lose and their only hope is in making trouble among the nations by playing with innuendo and ascribing motives quite different from those held by the country in question. It is easy under the steady influence of propaganda to cause people to think that the other nation is not playing quite fair, he said. All statements, however, so far as he knew, in the allied and associated countries are anxious to maintain good fellowship and understanding.

The Business Interests

These were political agencies, he said, but there were others, and he named great businesses and great business undertakings who believed that if there was close cooperation among the nations some of their privileges might be curtailed and that it was worth while to spend large sums of money in creating friction. One way of doing this was through newspapers in the countries in which they desired to operate.

Sir Auckland told the members of the society that they could play an important role by saying "No" to such propaganda. He believed that they could be more powerful than any other organization at this time.

"What are these people seeking?" he demanded. "To strengthen domestic countries? No. To promote the growth of the tree of liberty? No. They wish to cut it down. They wish to see reestablished the form of rule which used to exist in Germany, it doesn't matter under what guise."

The Ambassador declared that we could no more allow a separation among the nations that fought together against Germany now than we could during the war.

"No question can arise that I know of between our nations that cannot be easily settled by serious men sitting down around a table to talk it over," he declared.

DYE MEN WELCOME TRADE BOARD RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Dye men see promise for protection of the American dye industry in the rulings of the War Trade Board section of the Department of State, forbidding the importation of sodium nitrite used in dye manufacture, except under license. This will effectively prevent Germany from dumping her sodium nitrite here and underselling American producers. The ruling goes into immediate effect.

"This action of the War Trade Board section of the Department of State, in adding sodium nitrite to the list of products which can be imported from any country only under license, is the result of the recent importation of large quantities of German sodium nitrites into the United States," said Dr. Charles H. Herty, director of the American Chemical Society, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "All of this product is used

in connection with dye manufacture, and as foreign control of it would eventually seriously threaten important lines of dye manufacture, the American sodium nitrite industry has been thus protected by control of importation through the War Trade Board.

"This action is particularly noteworthy, as it is the first official action taken by the new Administration in connection with the matter of adequate protection for the American dye industry. It naturally leads to the conviction that the Administration is fully impressed with the necessity of an adequate dye industry as a national asset."

ALLIED CONCERN AS TO ITALY'S TREATY

Incompleteness of Information Regarding Pact With the Turks Looked on as Departure From Understanding With Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—Just at the moment when there is a prospect of America returning to the councils from which she has long been absent, it is revealed that, among the European allies, the tendency toward separate, instead of joint negotiations with former enemy states, has gone to unprecedented lengths. Italy is suspected of having taken a step which would constitute a serious departure from the conduct demanded by its position as one of the group of allied powers in respect to an opposing state, with which the Allies have recently been in joint conference.

France indeed concluded a separate treaty with Mustafa Kemal's representatives during the London conference, but almost immediately supplied the British Government with a copy of the terms of the pact. On the other hand, the Italian Government only allowed information of the separate agreement it had concluded with Kemal to be given to the Allies through a ministerial announcement in the Chamber of Deputies. The terms of the agreement have been published in the Italian press and another version has appeared in France. These two versions differ. According to the terms published in the "Temps," Italy has undertaken formally, in return for certain economic concessions, to support all the political aims of Mustafa Kemal, including the demand for Smyrna and Thrace to the full. Such an agreement would be viewed with gravity in British circles, and pending a clarifying of the situation, steps have been taken in Rome, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, to bring the Italian Government to a full realization of the British viewpoint in the matter.

Separate agreements have been concluded more than once recently. Great Britain took a different line from the Allies in respect to trade with Russia. France chose to give up to the Turkish Nationalists a portion of territory within her sphere of influence, in order to escape from heavy commitments in Cilicia. Italy has undoubtedly concluded an economic arrangement with Kemal. None of these has done more than ruffle the surface of international harmony among the Allies. But if the most recent of these agreements involves supporting a former enemy against a former ally—Turkey against Greece—the British Government will be much disturbed.

FRANCE NOT TO AID GENERAL WRANGLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless. PARIS, France (Monday).—General Wrangler, who was recognized as head of a de facto government in Russia last year, is now giving some trouble to France, who has decided not to continue her financial generosity toward his army. He maintains 30,000 men in the region of Constantinople and counsels them not to heed the advice of France to return to Russia, or to emigrate to Brazil. He has even, according to the "Petit Parisien," abused France, comparing her attitude to that of Germany at Brest Litovsk.

The French Government has accordingly issued notes setting forth the facts. The note adds that it is an illusion to believe that Bolshevism can be usefully fought by an army with its headquarters out of Russia, and still less by troops which at their strongest could not defend themselves against the attacks of the Soviets.

RAILWAYS' REPAIR METHODS ATTACKED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The practice of a large number of railways, particularly the Pennsylvania, in entering into contracts to have their locomotive and car repair work performed in outside establishments, "has become so extensive as to affect seriously a general public interest," declared Frank P. Walsh, in presenting a petition in the matter at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing here yesterday. Mr. Walsh appeared as counsel for the shop craft group of railroad workers at the first of a series of hearings to investigate the construction and repair of railway equipment. The practice of turning work over to outside shops, said Mr. Walsh, "menaces 'actually the economic well-being of large classes of railway employees, and threatens to deprive these employees of certain fundamental industrial rights guaranteed to them by the Transportation Act of 1920.'"

Foreign interests immediately brought suit, holding that the constitutional provision could not be made retroactive, and secured an injunction restraining the carrying out of the Carranza confiscatory decree. This case is now pending before the Supreme Court of Mexico.

ACTION ON MEXICO NOT TO BE RUSHED

Secretary Hughes Shows No Sign of Being Hurried by Fall Letter but is Apparently Content to Await Court Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Up to date the Department of State has abstained from any comment on the charges made by A. B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that British oil interests in Mexico, with the assumed connivance of the Mexican Government, had "double-crossed" American oil interests and were engaged in carrying favor with the Mexican Government by acquiescing in various decrees which Great Britain and the United States had regarded as confiscatory in character.

While it has been stated that the British Government was prepared to submit facts to show that the charges made by Secretary Fall in his letter to Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader of the Senate, did not square with the facts, and that Great Britain had deliberately abstained from any action in Mexico that would embarrass American interests or the American Government, the State Department has not yet indicated whether or not Great Britain has taken official cognizance of the charges.

UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE HUGHES PRESENTATION DEMANDS RECOGNITION OF STATUS AS IT EXISTED AT TIME OF THE ARMISTICE

United States According to the Hughes Presentation Demands Recognition of Status as It Existed at Time of the Armistice

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This correspondence is, by agreement with the Japanese Government, published simultaneously in Tokyo, and the United States. While much has been said in regard to the proof of "fact" the American Government has never admitted that any such onus of proof was laid upon it. Whether or not Mr. Wilson made the reservations referred to has no bearing on the position taken by the State Department. What it has held is that there was no authority for granting such concessions to Japan and binding the United States to it, since it had not signed the Treaty. Moreover, the action of one meeting, or the significance of a single statement, could not be taken to indicate a policy or constitute an obligation on the part of the United States, but that it would have to be taken in connection with other statements and the larger phases of discussion.

O'CALLAGHAN ORDER AGAIN ASSAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The case of Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, Ireland, who is under orders of deportation from the United States, is likely to become the subject of congressional inquiry. Close on the heels of the resolution offered in the House by Henry D. Flood (D.), Representative from Virginia, demanding to know from Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, the reasons for ordering the deportation of the Irish Mayor, Adolph J. Sabath (D.), Representative from Illinois, yesterday offered a resolution to permit Mr. O'Callaghan to remain in this country.

Both resolutions are before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and efforts will be made by its sponsors to obtain favorable action.

"It is a well-established fact that Daniel O'Callaghan could not obtain a passport from Great Britain in order to visit the United States to lay before the American people the cause and aspirations of Ireland," Mr. Sabath declared in referring to his resolution.

"In every other respect he can comply with the requirements of the immigration laws. Because since the foundation of our government it has been our policy to afford asylum to those fleeing from political persecution, I will ask Congress to allow O'Callaghan to remain in this country."

Friends of Mayor O'Callaghan in Congress, regardless of political affiliations, are lining up behind both resolutions in the hope of staying the deportation order which James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, intends to carry out.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS FOR MOSCOW PLANK

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago Socialists have voted in favor of the Moscow Third International, it was announced yesterday following the balloting of delegates elected to represent Cook county at the National Socialist Convention in Detroit on June 15.

J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Kruse, representing the radical wing of the party, were elected. Seymour Steadman, Socialist vice-presidential candidate in 1920, who stood for qualified endorsement of the Third International, was defeated.

Mr. Engdahl is heading a committee to spread Third International propaganda in the Socialist ranks, this being the first time such a committee has been formed in this country.

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UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

BASIS OF THE YAP CLAIM IS STATED

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Position Outlined

Status of Island As Claimed Following Supreme Court Action

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—To the position maintained with regard to the Pacific island of Yap, the American Government would have to prove not merely the fact that President Wilson made reservations concerning it, but also that the Supreme Council decided in favor of those views, the Japanese Government says in a note under date of last February 26, made public yesterday by the Department of State, with the other correspondence between the two governments regarding Yap.

It must also be remembered," Japan says, "that if a decision in favor of the exclusion of the island of Yap—a question of grave concern to Japan and one on which the Japanese delegation invariably maintained a firm attitude—had really been made, as it is implied by the argument of the United States Government, at the meeting of the (Supreme Council May 7, 1919), at which Japan was not represented, it could not but have been regarded as an act of entirely bad faith."

It was to this note that Secretary Hughes replied April 5, at the same time sending similar notes to the governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy. He declared that the United States was unable to agree with Japan's contention that in order to maintain its position it would have to prove not only that President Wilson made reservations regarding Yap, but also that the Supreme Council adopted those views.

"As no treaty has ever been concluded with the United States relating to the island of Yap," Mr. Hughes added, "and as no one has ever been authorized to cede or surrender the right of interest of the United States in the island, this government must insist that it has not lost its right or interest as it existed prior to any action of the Supreme Council or of the League of Nations, and cannot recognize the allocation of the island, or the validity of the mandate to Japan."

The Japanese Foreign Office replied in a memorandum under date of November 19, to representations by the United States, that it was "the definite understanding of the Japanese Government that the Supreme Council, on May 7, came to a final decision to place under mandate to Japan all of the former German islands north of the equator; that the decision involved 'no reservations whatever in regard to the island of Yap' and that therefore the Japanese Government 'would not be able to consent to any proposition which, reversing the decision of the Supreme Council, would exclude the island of Yap from the territory committed to their charge.'"

In response to this memorandum Acting Secretary Davis dispatched a long note to Tokyo, setting forth that the American Government could not agree that Yap was included in the decision of the Supreme Council of May 7, 1919, as claimed, and that even on the assumption that the island had been included in the mandate, "all other powers should have free access to the islands for the landing and operation of cables."

EFFORTS TO CHECK MINING DISPUTE.

British Opinion Said to Favor Means of Giving Workers Share of Mines' Prosperity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—Although the menace of a great strike by the railwaymen and transport workers has been removed, the country is undoubtedly suffering through the continuation of the coal strike and endeavors are being made to find a permanent settlement which will bring prosperity back to the coalfields.

It is recognized on all hands that not only must the owners have an incentive to individual initiative and effort, but the miners themselves must have increased inducement by obtaining a share in the prosperity of the mines. This, of course, would be found in the owners' plan of sharing profits, but the miners naturally feel averse to accepting a scale of wages involving, in some districts a drop of 50 per cent.

The Times, in an editorial today entitled "Fair Play," calls attention to the plan of Frank Hodges, the miners' leader, presented at the Board of Trade, for a levy on the coal output, which has been somewhat overshadowed by the earlier proposals of the Miners' Federation that profits of the coal industry should be pooled.

The editorial refers in this connection to a letter appearing in the same issue from William Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, supporting this plan for a national pool by means of a levy of 1s. per ton on coal mined. The Times adds: "We have reason to think that it is commendable itself to a growing number of business men as a feasible and sound economic plan."

Great disappointment is expressed in government circles and elsewhere that the miners' executive has found it necessary to postpone all discussion of the wages question until the delegation conference is held. The miners' leaders have left London in order to place the situation before their somewhat dismayed followers in the coal fields. The executive committee of the Miners' Federation is due back in London on Thursday afternoon and will determine upon the recommendations to be placed before the national delegate conference on Friday.

ORDER PROVIDES FOR MAKING OF BEER

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—The Milwaukee office of the Internal Revenue Department has received orders from Washington to be prepared to supervise the manufacture of real beer by Wisconsin brewers. It was announced yesterday. The order followed the ruling that beer could be prescribed for medicinal purposes. Real beer could be put on the market immediately, it was said, as in making near beer it is necessary to make real beer first and then draw the excess alcohol.

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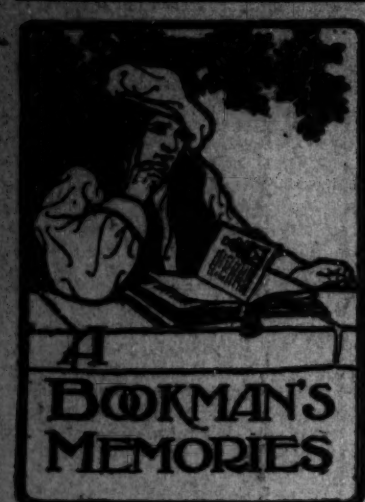


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Sir Philip Gibbs

Philip Gibbs is one of the few people whom the war has blessed. Spiritually and physically he suffered; but as a man, and as a writer he has gained enormously from the part he played in the conflict. His utterances have weight. When he was lecturing in Washington an American of eminence said to me, "He is now a Voice."

What were his assets? Why among the multitude of correspondents did his work stand out? Why, in America and England, did people welcome his articles, read them, discuss them and regard the special correspondence of this Englishman as something separate and apart from the other columns called from the seat of war? His style is not vivid nor dramatic; he was given no special advantages; he did not indulge in limelight "scoops" or "stories"; by temperament and physique he was most unsuited to the ardors of the campaign. Why, then, did his war articles, books and lectures have so great a success with the English-speaking peoples? Because the heart of the people is right. Because the people saw in him a man who felt, and who had sympathy for all mankind; who told the truth; who suffered and sorrowed; but who never allowed what he saw, heard and reported to obscure his inner vision that somehow, in the end, the right would emerge from the rough. Such sentences as the following, taken from his book, "The Battles of the Somme," endeared him to his readers, "I was only a looker-on and reporter of other men's courage and sacrifice—a miserable game, rather wearing to the nerves and spirit."

He and I have met many times. Two of the encounters stand out: an interval of 15 years between them. In those 15 years he has made good, has reached the top of his profession—descriptive reporting—the most enjoyable method, in my opinion, of earning a living, and spending one's days. That is, if you are given a free hand, and are not edited.

Our first meeting was in Westminster, in 1911, in a queer, delightful twin house in the purlieus of the Abbey, and under the shadow of the Mother of Parliaments. There I lived, and there one day a card was brought to me bearing the inscription, "Philip Gibbs, Daily Chronicle." He had called to interview me on the subject of Rembrandt apropos of a very important exhibition of Rembrandt's that was being held at Amsterdam. I have forgotten what questions Philip Gibbs addressed to me; I have forgotten what I said to him. It does not matter, because there is only one thing ever to be said about Rembrandt—that in insight, intensity, and spiritual communication he is the greatest artist of the world. But I have not forgotten the look of Philip Gibbs that day in 1911. Slight, short, pale, modest, I see him now, standing against the window, not talking notes, quiet, self-controlled, intent on the business in hand, watchful, anxiously eager to draw from the interview all he could of interest and information for the paper he represented.

He was also standing the last time I saw him, just the other day; but the environment was very different. I saw him from the top balcony of Carnegie Hall, standing alone in the middle of the platform, his face the color of his shirt-front, heard him speak fairly and temperately on the Irish question, heard him meet the verbal assaults of the Sinn Féiners with the composure, and mild, mystical remonstrance with which he met the German bullets. And I was a witness of his triumph, perhaps the crowning success, so far, of his career. Unmoved by the interruptions, not angry at their violence, as he approached the end of his lecture, he said (it was almost an aside), "I believe the great majority of Americans are friendly to the British." He was about to continue, but he paused for the simple reason that the audience broke into cheers; he did not continue because the cheers changed into shouts; he was still silent, because the last audience had risen and was hurrahing and waving hands and handkerchiefs. Unmoved was Philip Gibbs, that is, he showed no emotion; but his mind was working quickly, and I fancy he determined, instantly, to cut out his prepared peroration. When the cheering ceased he said simply, "You have given your answer. Thank you." It was most effective. Indeed, I think that I have never heard a more dramatic and forcible ending to a speech. Philip Gibbs, who looks so gentle, has courage and the instinct that is given to the pure of heart to do the right thing at the right moment.

We met many times between those two episodes. Gradually he became a figure in "The Street of Adventure" which is Fleet Street. He had worked his way up the journalistic ladder; had written novels; works of history; had been literary editor of great daily newspapers; had turned his hand to all sorts of literary activities. So the time passed pleasantly till 1913, when the Balkan war broke out, and he was appointed by the Daily Chronicle war correspondent with the Bulgarian armies. H. W. Nevins was there:

he looked Gibbs over and wondered: he beheld "the sort of dreamy youth who would always leave his kit behind, and never know how to get himself a square meal." With a laugh Nevins has since confessed how entirely he was mistaken. The "dreamy youth" was always alert, ready, quick, and with an amazing intuition, as well as a few years later, he saw through the humbug of Cook, the "Arctic explorer."

Philip Gibbs did well in the Balkan trouble, so well that when the Great War broke out in 1914 his paper, the Daily Chronicle, at once sent him over to France. It was said of him, I believe I said it, that he slipped across to France in his Fleet Street blue serge suit with a handbag and his walking stick. He told me with a smile that this was near the truth, although not quite accurate. Now and again during those awful years he appeared for brief intervals in his old Fleet Street haunts, always quiet, always with more in his head than he cared to express, always preparing to start forth again into the confusion, folly and fatality of war.

I read his novel, "The Street of Adventure," a few years ago. It has been called "a true picture of Fleet Street" and contains, under assumed names, the history of The Tribune. His novels are bright and interesting, but I think that fiction is not his métier. Nor do I think that such a clever book as "People of Destiny: Americans As I Saw Them at Home and Abroad" fully expresses him. The book by him that will live is "Now It Can Be Told," a classic, in which he resumes and tells all he thought, and saw, and felt in the Great War.

A man of character he resigned the dazzling position he had reached on the Daily Chronicle because he could not agree with the Irish policy of that journal. He is now Editor of The Review of Reviews, a magazine which he is shaping into a periodical of weight and influence.

His pen will always be on the side of right and justice. There is no shade for Philip Gibbs. He will be equal to it and something more. That is his way. He looks forward. His latest article, published this month, is called "The Social Revolution in English Life." Here is a sentence. "Though I see the gravity of all this and its darkness, I believe that England will pull through and carry on. There is in English character still an intuitive, inarticulate wisdom."

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A farwelling banquet was given by the English Bench and Bar to the Earl of Reading immediately prior to his departure to take up his duties as Viceroy of India. It was held in Middle Temple Hall, and was comparable in importance to a similar tribute paid to Mr. Choate when his term of office as American Ambassador came to an end, or to that in honor of Mr. Aquino when he became Prime Minister. Lord Reading has many American associations, and so too has the Middle Temple. It is represented by five signatories to the Declaration of Independence, of whom Edward Rutledge became Governor of South Carolina, Thomas Heywood Jr., a judge, and Thomas McKean of Delaware. Other men famous in American history were also members of the Inn.

The hall in which the banquet to Lord Reading took place is one of the most beautiful in London. It was built in 1562-73 and opened by Queen Elizabeth in person. One forgets the ugly eighteenth century casing of stone immediately one enters and finds one's self under a hammer-beam roof which is said to be the best Elizabethan roof in London. Behind one is a magnificent Renaissance screen, not built from Armada timber because it was put up several years before the Spanish fleet set sail for England and all around is a deep wainscoting bearing the arms of the Readers and Treasurers of the Inn. Above the bench table on the dais hangs a celebrated portrait of Charles I, believed by some to be a replica of the Windsor portrait by Van Dyck. Below the dais is a serving table made from the wood of Drake's ship, the Golden Hind.

Greatest of all the associations of the Middle Temple Hall, perhaps, is that here on the old church festival of the Purification, formerly called Candlemas, Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was performed in 1602. The diary of John Manningham, a barrister-at-law, gives a contemporary record: "At our feast we had a play called 'Twelfth Night, or What You Will,' much like 'The Comedy of Errors,' or 'Menecmi' in Plautus, but most like and near to that in the Italian called 'Inganni.' The play was fresh from the poet's hand, and that Shakespeare himself took an active part in it is not improvable, for he was then a member of the Globe company."

Inspiring memories, these, for my Lord Reading on his bidding farewell to the English Bench and Bar.

Noisy Denizens of the Sea

Fishes have often been referred to as "voiceless, emotionless creatures," but investigation has proved that, like land animals, they are swayed by the same feelings, and that in a limited way they give expression thereto.

There are more than three hundred species of fish that are known to produce sound. One particular kind of fish, called "maigre," emits sounds having a duration of about twenty-five seconds, and also various notes, usually degenerating into a mere humming, either from excess or want of intensity. When these fish are traveling in shoals the sounds given out by them may be heard from a depth of 20 fathoms. More than once it has been suggested that the story of the sirens had its origin in these voices.

On occasion the sea, or horse mackerel, the goblifish, the grunt, the pigfish, and the hogfish all emit sounds resembling the grunt of a pig, while well known along the Atlantic coast is the croaker.

THE OLD MANSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

America is not yet old enough to have made many houses interesting. Millions of money and perfectly equipped architects cannot do that, but only time and the occupancy of interesting people. To be supremely interesting, a house should have had both. Bearing this in thought, one may say with confidence that one of the most interesting houses in America is the Old Manse in Concord, Massachusetts.

In years alone, to be sure, the Manse yields precedence to several Concord houses. It was newly built on the day of Concord Fight, when the pastor of the village, having been restrained by his parishioners from entering the fray, looked out from an upper window across his own garden to the river bank where the puffs of rifle smoke were rising. The Manse is, in fact, scarcely a century and a half old, and this is mere nonage and juvenility in comparison with the age of many a hale and substantial house in England. It should be remembered, however, that it is of wood.



The House of Hawthorne, Concord, Massachusetts

which ages far more rapidly than the stone of which the old houses of England are almost invariably made. Nothing can be more relative, moreover, than antiquity. Relatively, the Manse is very old. On the American scale of age by which it must be tried, it corresponds to an English house of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. There is a sense, too, in which the imagination can be so filled and suffused with the feeling of antiquity that it can hold no more so that one is scarcely more aware of the spell of the past in looking at the Roman Forum or the ruins of Karnak than he is in standing before this New England homestead. For the imagination, therefore, the Manse is as old as it can be. It is not only relatively but positively old.

More than this, it has been very old throughout half of its existence. This it owes to the fact that a man once lived in it who was possessed by what Tennyson calls the "passion of the past," a man who saw antiquity where others could see only raw newness and who manufactured it where it was not on any other terms to be had. Nathaniel Hawthorne made the Concord Manse live by sheer force of wishing it to be so. His imagination gave to it the "mosses" which have scarcely even yet, after 80 years, begun to show upon it in actuality. The Manse was weathered in Hawthorne's fancy far more effectively than it could have been by centuries of time.

It is curious, indeed, how completely Hawthorne has made the Manse his own. Other persons of considerable importance have dwelt in it. We have forgotten that Mrs. Ezra Ripley, in the learned lady of her day, crammed it with books in foreign languages until its fragile walls seemed to bulge with the burden, and that she taught Harvard boys their Latin and Greek there while knitting the family stockings or peeling potatoes. We have almost forgotten that Emerson once regarded this house as home and that he wrote his first and in some ways best book, "Nature," in one of its tiniest upper chambers. Generations have come and gone, and still the house seems to belong to the man who loved it most and who gave it most of himself. Hawthorne never owned it, as he did own the Wayside, where he spent a much longer time, but yet the Old Manse is and will remain the House of Hawthorne.

The most insignificant detail which has been played by a Paganini has a charm beyond that of a Stradivarius which has always been in the hands of tyros. But the Old Manse is not insignificant either in-doors or out. It is honestly built in the fashion of more leisurely days. It has a most curious black-and-white wall-paper for those learned in such matters. In the pane of Hawthorne's study window are inscriptions scratched there two generations ago by his own hand and that of his bride.

Outside, one sees that Nature has collaborated with time in making the old house lovely to the eye. As one paddles down the river in the afterglow and comes upon it looming grayly among its elm and ash trees, it seems already half-way back to the forest out of which it came. A century and a half of human occupancy have mellowed it with thoughts and feelings not its own just as the music of the master may be imagined to mellow and enrich the wood of the violin. One feels that it is gray not only with age but with wisdom, and that few houses in America can complete with it for beauty and significance.

Appreciating Workers

When a big firm moved its offices from Chicago to Buffalo a great many employees were not able to leave the

former city. The firm took considerable advertising space to call the attention of other concerns to these clerical workers, dictaphone operators, stenographers, switchboard operators, bookkeepers and messengers whose work they could recommend.

MEETING OF THE TRADE WINDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Picture to yourself a big four-masted ship with billowing clouds of canvas rising tier on tier from the huge mainmast up through topsails, to gallant sails and royals to the tiny little skysail that looks at that distance no bigger than a good-sized pocket handkerchief. Not so tiny either when you make its closer acquaintance, especially if there is a good breeze and you have the job of furling it. Forty-two feet from leech to leech is not so much of a pocket handkerchief after all.

Forty sails all beautifully proportioned and yards trimmed to an inch over a long gray hull make a picture never to be forgotten.

After clearing the channel a fresh

RUGBY MATCH

France With England

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

No such Rugby football match as that between France and England, played on Easter Monday at Colombes, a few miles from Paris, has ever been witnessed before. It told in a way significant and positive of the beginning of a new, a more vigorous France, a nation that may now measure her strength against countries in arrogance, to be severely their own. France did not win—the score was 10 to 6—but the English team which have this season known no defeat found it hard to carry the day.

The cold critic would, perhaps, have it that the match was not remarkable for brilliance; that it fell much below a perfect exposition, but no game could have been harder or a more exacting test of manhood. It was a match seen before a record crowd; the "gate" receipts were more than twice as large as the previous test, reaching something like \$20,000 at the pre-war rate of exchange.

Marshal Poch came long before the kick-off, to be received as the mighty hero that he is, and the while some 30,000 people, representative of all classes of France, stood at attention, heads uncovered, the great soldier stood at the foot of a tablet that is to tell of the Rugby men who fell in the war. The scene was profoundly impressive.

France did not enjoy the assistance of Struziano, who has come to be regarded as the most accomplished inside half she had yet produced; but Piten and Bosquet, who were behind their forwards, rose to the occasion manfully. Every man of France reached his best form, so that although England took a lead of five points before the match was more than ten minutes old by means of a try got by Lowe, who is a small man, but a threequarters of unusual merit—from which a goal was kicked, she was never certain of victory. The tackling of the French backs was magnificent; their speed at times extraordinary. England increased her lead by another goal following a try obtained by the forward Blakiston before the interval, but thereafter her players could not score before half-time, so that there was only seven minutes difference when the first 40 minutes had been played.

It was after the resumption that the best football of France was seen. Her eight forwards, though much handicapped because of their lack of weight, refused to be brushed to one side. They had quite as much of the play as those of the English pack, and Piten and Bosquet at halfback were ever ready to pounce upon their opportunities. But it has to be said that Bosquet missed the easiest possible chance to get a try, and more than once the French threequarters were unsteady and lacked ballast at crucial moments. As it was, France could get only a second penalty goal.

I have seen England in all her international, and after her game with Scotland at Inverleith we all said that her team was a great one: forwards splendid and possessed of rare adaptability; halfbacks near to being perfect; threequarters of the highest class, and Cumberlege, a fullback entirely dependable. Such was our faith in England that a handsome victory against France was confidently expected, but the men of France by their speed, the certainty of their tackling, their refusal to surrender, made it impossible for the Englishmen to find their true game. The English forwards did not dominate the match as was expected. Kershaw and Davies, men of the services, were not entirely happy in their association at halfback and they were unable to develop attack in anything like a characteristic way. Kershaw for the most part could not subdue Piten. The result was that Davies did not get very much of the ball and when he did get possession he found it hard to escape the tackling of his opponents. But very frequently, in a fashion unpardonable, Davies gave his passes with strange recklessness, and the wonder was that his speculation did not cost him side several points, for the French threequarters were amazing in the way in which they intercepted. French backs have ever

"All hands shorten sail."

Every man went to his station, bunt-line stops were broken, cewlines moved to their own domain, and then a pause awaiting the next orders. In the meantime the cloud had risen and spread till it now covered half the sky; but beyond rapid flashes of lightning cutting vivid patterns on the wall of darkness, all was black as jet. Then our good friend from the north-east left us and we were becalmed.

It was as if he had said, "Well, this is as far as I can take you, I must now return to my own domain, but there is my brother just over there, and though he is apt to be a bit rough, you will find he is quite a good chap."

With sails idly flapping against the four towering masts, that seemed almost to touch the blackness overhead, we lay gently rolling. Presently out of the stillness there crept a strange note, a low humming sound accompanied by a slight hissing.

The time for action has come and out of the silence there rang a series of short orders, pregnant with meaning to the trained ear. "Furl the cro' jack. Up with the mainsail. Lower away skysail royal and to gallant halliards. Brail in spanker and gaff topeail. Main staysail downhails." Ropes creaked, sheaves rattled and yards slid slowly down the masts to rest in their lifts, till like a transformation scene the tall tapering masts stood out gaunt and bare. Next came the order "Hands aloft and make 'em fast," and everyone springs at the rigging and races aloft up each mast in keen competition to get finished first, and the watch below keen to get their breakfast.

Finally all is fast and in two and three they come sliding down back-stays and rigging. None too soon, for the last men have not reached the deck when the burst comes and in an instant the scene is changed. From a flat calm the wind leaps to a shrieking gale. The ship heels over till scuppers are under water. Ropes crack and the remaining sails strain at their bolt ropes, but everything holds and the southeast trades are on us. In an hour's time the wind has settled down to a steady breeze, the sun shines and we are booming along with every stitch on her, heading away on the second leg of the voyage, for the well-named Cape of Good Hope.

had more than an average turn of speed. André and Palliot, in other seasons we have seen do wonders by reason of their sprinting powers, but in Crabos France has a threequarters who not only covers the ground at a high rate, but is a finished footballer. He, together with Lobbis and Clement, did much to try and win this memorable game at Colombes.

As I watched these three Frenchmen I remembered Verdun; they knew the heavy battalions were not with them, but they put their backs against the wall and fought. They and their fellows did not fight for themselves; they fought as only the man of France can fight. There was no brave little Clement. It may be claimed for this dark man of Tarbes that he is the greatest fullback in all the countries. He has reduced tackling to a fine art. When the game was over, 30,000 people rose to him and cheered him as one man.

EDUCATING WASPS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In his studies of wasps and their ways a naturalist has found what he deems proof that these insects are capable of a sort of education. His wasps quickly learned to distinguish colors. He put papers of different colors over the entrance to the nests of the ground wasps and watched to see what would happen.

Red paper, with a hole for the wasps to go through, occasioned great excitement, but in the course of three hours the wasps became accustomed to their decorative doorway and went in and out as if nothing had happened.

When the red paper was exchanged for blue the wasps were as excited as before, although they more quickly became accustomed to the new color. When they had become used to going in and out through the blue paper a number of them were caught, the blue paper was removed, and the wasps were liberated.

Missing their blue landmark, they buzzed confusedly about, not knowing how to find the nest, until the blue paper was replaced, when they all went in.

Once, red paper having been left over the nest for 24 hours, and then moved a foot and a half away, many wasps went through the hole in the paper as usual, doubtless expecting to find the nest entrance beneath it. The colored papers were frequently changed, and the wasps finally learned to look for these changes, so that fewer and fewer were deceived. The wasps, having learned to expect different colored paper porticoes, were finally deceived by having the paper entirely removed. Not a wasp recognized its hole until the paper was replaced, when they went tumbling in, six or seven at once.

Perfume of the Highways

When it was a disgrace to carry apples or candy to school for teacher, not a taunting word was ever spoken to the lad or lassie who trudged along to school with a bouquet of lilacs. Those days when the perfume filled the schoolroom and a touch of violet took away the drabness from the teacher's desk, every one worked better.

From the wilds of Persia and southern Asia the lilac has traveled to Europe and America as a universal favorite of the springtime or lilac-time as the Puritans called it. It was these sturdy religionists who first brought it to America and planted it perhaps as a reminder of England, or possibly because of its sweet scent, its glorious purple, and its pure, simple, yet oftentimes awkward beauty.

No country lane or road today is complete in the northern states unless it shows touches of lilac. A few hedges occur here and there, but while otherwise adaptable, the lilac does not admit easily of such training. Longfellow's "Craigie House" is still surrounded with lilacs planted years ago, and the purple bloom makes it a rare retreat.

While very common, yet it inspired Walt Whitman to say: The lilac bush, tall growing, with heart-shaped leaves of rich green, With many a pointed blossom, rising delicate with the perfume I love, With every leaf a miracle.

And Elizabeth Akers wrote: How fair it stood with purple tassels hung, Their hue more tender than a tint of Tyne.

SIR ROBERT HORNE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

William Pitt became Chancellor of the Exchequer after only 18 months' service in the British House of Commons. Sir Robert Horne succeeds to that coveted post with a little more than two years' parliamentary service to his credit. But those who would judge the new Chancellor by his parliamentary service alone would judge him obliquely. "Bob" Horne, as he is known far and wide now, has been making good from the days when, as a son of the manse, he sat in the village school of the mining village of Stannaman, with the children of miners as his fellow students and playmates. He made good at Glasgow University, where he found time to play football and edit the university magazine; he made good and incidentally a little money while waiting for his call to the bar, by lecturing on ethics to the students of Bangor University College. He made good as an advocate at the Scottish bar, and came to be included in that honorable order known as King's Counsel.

And as an advocate, perhaps as a judge, Robert Horne might have gone down to lesser fame had not the war found him out and, giving him the chance of his life, set him on the high road to greater fame and political fortune. He has great qualities as an organizer and administrator, and he is a born negotiator. Somebody discovered his amazing industry, his cheerful way, his smile that won't come off, his tactfulness, his wit, his facility for settling disputes; somebody discovered all these and said, "Horne, we want you." And Horne came. He did remarkably efficient work in organizing agricultural labor, after which he was equally successful, under Sir Eric Geddes, in organizing the British transport system in France. Then he went with Sir Eric to the Admiralty, and by his methods enormously increased the output of steel at a critical period. He took charge subsequently of the Admiralty Labor Department, and although he had the control of 500 firms, employing 500,000 men, he never had a single strike.

When Mr. Lloyd George made him Minister of Labor wise-heads wondered how a (parliamentary) youth was going to tackle the problems before him. The coal crisis was for Sir Robert Horne, as he had then become, an ordeal of fire. On the one side was himself, genial and mirthful, on the other was another "Bob," Robert Horne, with then president of the Miners Federation. And they haggled about two other "bobs," meaning shillings, which the miners wanted added to the payment for each day's work.

"Horne does not act in the modern spirit," said Mr. Devlin of him recently, "and he is inspired by a kindly, human feeling which I think calls for the admiration of his most violent political opponents—if he has any." Sir Robert Horne is a "Tory" but an enlightened Tory; a thorough-going tariff reformer, but one who has not refused to consider the virtues of free trade. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he inherits a task which has not fallen to such a minister since the repeal of the corn laws, and in the fulfillment of that duty one is inclined to believe that his charming personality will go long way. His predecessor, Austen Chamberlain, was essentially a bureaucrat, a superior civil servant; that Sir Robert Horne can never be.



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AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT OF SIR ROSS SMITH

Telling Story of Journey, Sir Ross Predicts "a Regular Stream of Machines Flying Between Britain and Australia" in Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—"I believe in the not far distant future we shall see a regular stream of aerodromes established, and a regular stream of machines flying, between Great Britain and Australia in the same way that they are today between London and Paris." Thus Sir Ross Smith concluded one of the most interesting and enthralling accounts of his flight with his brother Sir Keith and two mechanics from Hounslow, England, to Adelaide, South Australia.

The distance covered was approximately 15,000 miles, the actual flying time being 193 hours. The journey from Hounslow to Port Darwin, which won the £10,000 prize offered by the Australian Government, took 27 days 20 hours, and having fulfilled all the conditions of the flight and won the prize, these two brothers continued the flight another 2500 miles across Australia, finally landing near their own home in Adelaide.

Unique Pictures

The Ross-Smith travelogue, which is given daily in London at the Philharmonic Hall under the auspices of the English-Speaking Union, is illustrated by both colored photographs and motion pictures. A prize of £1000 was offered by the firm of Kodak Ltd. for the best set of negatives taken on the flight, and this was won by Sir Keith Smith. His 193 hours of these photographs strapped with his camera to the upper wing of the plane, where he secured unique effects.

Capt. Frank Hurley, official photographer to the Australian military forces, joined the aviators at Port Darwin, and photographs and films of unusual interest, showing Australian stockmen "breaking" bucking bronchos and driving cattle across the "Never Never," and the wild tribes of northern Australia in fantastic and primeval dances, were taken by him during the flight across Australia.

The lecturer related the story of this epoch-making flight in a remarkably humble way, and he attributed the success of Sir Keith and himself to a great extent to the qualities of the machine, afterward presented to the Australian Government.

Home by Air

Sir Ross told his audience how in the middle of 1919 he was out in India with Gen. A. E. Borton of the Royal Air Force, carrying out a survey of the route between India and Australia. When he got back to Calcutta he learned of the prize offered by the Australian Government of £10,000 for the first aeroplane to fly from England to Australia within 30 days. Returning to England shortly afterward, he met his brother in London and they decided they would like to go home by air instead of the usual way by sea. Arrangements were made with Messrs. Vickers, who agreed to supply the machine, and they started on their long journey from Hounslow on November 12, 1919.

They were not, however, alone in the attempt; five other machines having also started; and when they left England, Mr. Pouillet, a Frenchman, had already gained a start of some 5000 miles, but they caught up with him at Akah. The start was made the weather was forecasted as totally unfit for flying, but as the flight was to be made against time, the intrepid aviators started, and during the first five days in which they crossed Europe to Taranto, Italy, the flight was made through dense clouds, snow and rain.

The Route

The route lay over the old battlefields of Roman, El Arish, Gaza and the Holy Land. The sixth day they landed at Damascus, then flew across the desert to Mesopotamia, passing Baghdad, Babylon, the Garden of Eden, and down to Basrah. They reached Karachi on November 24 and from there made a non-stop flight of 750 miles in nine hours to Delhi. In a series of rapid flights they touched Allahabad, Calcutta, and Akah, then down through Siam, to Singora. From Java they passed over vast spaces of open sea and small uninhabited islands, reaching Port Darwin, Australia on December 16, 1919.

There were, naturally, many unexpected developments in a flight of this nature, and several narrow escapes from what appeared certain defeat. At one time a landing place had been prepared for them in the jungle and they had been assured that the ground was perfectly smooth. Their dismay can be imagined when they arrived there only to find that the ground was thickly covered with large tree stumps. They borrowed 200 convicts from the local jail, who worked all night clearing these stumps away before the machine could take off again to resume its journey.

A Stiff Test

In Java, Sir Ross stated, they landed on an aerodrome made on land which had just been reclaimed from the sea. Here again a stiff test was provided for their ability to overcome difficulties. The wind sank to its axis in the mud. The coolies spread thick matting down on the surface and by tremendous efforts the aeroplane was hauled out of the mud on to the matting. Then they found the matting was not big enough for the necessary run and the machine bogged again. So the governor instructed the coolies to pull down their houses, which were made of matting, to provide sufficient matting for a bigger run, and this time the attempt was successful, after 200 coolies had been working all night.

Of the many wonderful sights seen

on this trip half round the world and over four continents, of the amazing motion and colored pictures illustrating the marvelous country, much could be said, and to those who are not able to take the journey themselves, to listen to Sir Ross Smith telling the story of the flight is perhaps the next best thing. To the flying man, however, Sir Ross Smith remarked, there is nothing like the joy and happiness experienced by the aviator who is piercing the air where no one has ever been before. In passing over the Alps, he said, he knew of no other place in the world which strikes humility into a man so deeply and surely as those marvelous snow-capped mountains. Their long flight seemed nothing in comparison to those mighty hills standing unchanged in their majesty.

To look down on these gleaming snow-capped Alps and on the glorious Blue Mountains of Australia, to soar above the Pyramids, visit Babylon, sweep across the teak wood forests of Burma, plow through the snow clouds of northern France and the torrential monsoons of the east; to journey from Baghdad to Bangkok, Cairo to Calcutta, Damascus to Delhi, Singapore to Sydney, to visit Rome on the Yellow Tiber, to look down on Jerusalem and the Jordan, and to explore Banaras on the Ganges; to see camel caravans trekking across the Garden of Allah, and the Tigris flowing through the Garden of Eden; to tour through India, the land of splendor and rags, Mogul palaces and thatched huts, to experience something of all this in company with Sir Ross Smith in the course of a lecture occupying two hours is a most enjoyable experience, and Londoners are indeed fortunate in being able to enjoy this unique experience.

SERIOUS FIGHTING AMONG THE SIKHS

Disturbances and Outrages Are Said to Be Due to Religious Differences With Reformers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for India has now received some details regarding the recent incidents of fighting amongst Sikhs at Nankana in the Shaikhpura district in the Punjab.

The information received states that a very serious affray took place in the Hanam Ashan Gurdwara at Nankana. The deputy commissioner went to the spot at once and ascertained there had been many casualties. The situation was considered serious, and the commissioner wired to Lahore for troops. Nankana was isolated by running all the trains through without stopping, and a force of 100 British and 100 Indian troops was dispatched, accompanied by the commissioner of Lahore and a deputy inspector-general of police, and a detachment of six Sikhs.

Shrine Attached

Before the arrival of troops the police force was not strong enough to effect arrests; but as soon as troops had been posted to guard the shrine, Mahant Narain Das, two of his chelas (disciples) and 20 Pathan watchmen were arrested and sent by special train to the central jail at Lahore. The district magistrate has attached the shrine under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the police are now in possession. A police inquiry has been opened and is being conducted vigorously.

In the Inclosure

The commissioner gave the keys of the shrine to Sardar Harbans Singh, and all military and police guards were withdrawn preparatory to leaving Nankana. The troops returned to Lahore and on the twenty-second the responsibility for maintenance of order largely rested with the committee. His Excellency, the Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by members of his government, visited the scenes on the twenty-second to see for himself that proper measures were being taken to bring offenders to justice. His Excellency was received by the Gurdwara Committee and proceeded into the shrine inclosure, which was still in the same condition as when the deputy commissioner arrived on the twentieth.

A large crowd of Sikhs gathered in this inclosure, who, although greatly excited, were obedient to their leaders and under their control, so that although there were no police present, His Excellency and his party were able to move all over the shrine without difficulty. His Excellency expressed sympathy with them and promised that no effort would be spared to discover and punish the perpetrators of the crime. He gave orders before leaving for more police to be sent to Nankana to help in the investigation, including two Sikh police officers who are specially trusted by the Sikh community.

From the foregoing information it may be inferred that the disturbance in the result of a disagreement upon matters of religion between the party of reformers which has recently been active in the Sikh districts and the official managers of the Gurdwara (Sikh temple). There have been examples of quarrels of this nature in other Sikh institutions. The section of the criminal procedure code under which the district magistrate took over temporary guardianship of the shrine empowers a magistrate to issue orders as to the management of property in order to prevent disturbance or other imminent danger.

GERMAN PROPOSALS FOR PAYING DEBTS

German Delegates to the London Conference Demand Freedom in Economic Movements as an Indispensable Condition

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BERLIN, Germany.—The important memorandum analyzing and finally rejecting the Paris reparations proposals was drawn up by a group of leading German financiers, economic experts, and industrial leaders. It was upon this memorandum that the German delegation at the London conference based its opposition of these proposals. In it is summed up the German case against the Paris proposals and it shows that in the opinion of the experts who signed the memorandum, it was impossible for Germany to pay the sums demanded of her at Paris through the export of merchandise, without introducing an era of world-wide dumping on her part, which would have disastrous effects on the trade of other nations, not least on that of the Allies.

The German experts also examined the other ways which remain of effecting payment which they enumerate as follows: 1. By transfer of currency; 2. By transfer of credits, securities and property; 3. by service and labor for foreign countries; 4. by loans. They declare that the first mentioned method of payment so far as Germany is concerned is eliminated by the fact that the creditor nations would be unable to utilize German currency to the extent required, and that, moreover, the German currency, if so used, would keep depreciating through continued inflation. The larger the amount paid in German currency the smaller would be the value of such payments.

Credits Hard to Secure

"So far as the second method mentioned is concerned," continue the experts, "the continual transfer of securities and property rights would result in the gradual transfer to Germany of all her means of production. In that case, however, these creditors would receive their income in German currency only; and more harm would be done because the energies of German Labor employed for foreign interests are bound to slacken."

The comment of the experts on the third method of payment mentioned is as follows: "Germany is practically prevented from rendering services and doing work for the benefit of foreign nations, because, on the one hand, she is deprived of the means for such services, especially ships, and on the other hand, she cannot send her workmen abroad to do work against the wishes of her creditors."

As to the fourth method of payment the experts in the memorandum under review state: "Foreign credits, now even more difficult to secure owing to the Paris resolutions, require a permanent debt service, which again leads to the problem of payments from one country to another, and therefore results only in deferring and increasing those payments. Anyway, no success would attend the endeavor to obtain regular credits of the required size either from private individuals or from foreign governments."

Economy Essential

Discussing the question of restriction of German imports which would be essential if any attempt were to be made to pay the Allies by means of surplus exports the experts say: "Germany can improve her balance of trade by restricting imports. A more economic mode of living being prerequisite to the payment of reparations, the consumption of foreign luxuries, especially, can and must be restricted. In this way it may be possible to save a little over 750,000,000 gold marks yearly."

It should be borne in mind, however, that as a consequence, Germany would lose important sources of revenue, in fact, the very sources of revenue, the development of which has been repeatedly urged by the allied experts. Moreover, the interest of the allied and neutral countries would be severely affected by such restrictions. If tropical fruits, flowers, and the like were to be excluded from German imports, then the countries dependent upon the exportation of such goods would have to suffer particularly and their purchasing power would be weakened.

Should Germany decide to go a step further and exclude manufactured goods also, as far as possible, under the Treaty of Versailles, then the opposition of the exporting countries, just beginning to be felt, now would become irresistible. The conclusions which the experts came to in their memorandum are as follows:

Another Effort Looked For

"1. Reparation cannot be the problem of an individual economic system; it is the first problem of a system of a world economy to be newly created. 2. Germany is resolved to go to the limit of her capacity in order to shoulder within that universal system

the heaviest part of the burden, as she is bound to do. But freedom in her economic movements is an indispensable condition for the execution of her task."

"3. London should inaugurate an era of agreement which the world needs for the rebuilding of its economic structure. This structure should be based on solidarity and justice, unless the world is to be driven from crisis to crisis and end in immeasurable disorder."

As is now history the London conference did not inaugurate an era of solidarity and justice but in Germany at least the feeling prevails that the present attempt at dictation will soon give way to another effort to reach a settlement through discussion and negotiation.

FLOURISHING STATE OF IRISH MASONRY

Way in Which Craft Has Held Its Own Despite Difficulties Is Extraordinary and Points to a Very Hopeful Future

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In the report of the Grand Lodge of Ireland Colonel Claud Cane states that never was Masonry in Ireland more flourishing. During 1920, 19 lodges were consecrated and this, following the 20 consecrated in 1919 and the 18 in 1918 shows, he thinks, what a strong growth the plant of masonry has in the soil of Ireland. In the provincial grand lodges of the north of Ireland increases are looked upon as a matter of course, but, in his opinion, the manner in which the craft has more than held its own in Dublin and the south and west, despite everything it has had to contend against, is something extraordinary and leads one to be very hopeful of the future of the craft in Ireland. In addition the actual membership of existing lodges has increased very largely. The progress, indeed, has been so great that the accommodation at Freemason's Hall in Dublin has become very cramped; there are not enough lodge rooms and other extensions are required. Additional premises have been acquired, but the cost of building operations at the present moment is prohibitive and so, for the time being, the scheme has come to a full stop.

Reports from Provinces

Favorable reports are presented by all the provincial grand lodges. Antrim proposes to erect Masonic headquarters for the Province at Belfast, but this scheme has had to be deferred for the present in consequence of the increase in the cost of building, equipment, and upkeep. During the year two provincial funds have received and disbursed £4,688 in addition to putting £1,580 to capital account. Down also is launching out on a scheme for the erection of a Masonic hall worthy of the order and of the Province. The Midland Counties Province reports that nearly all lodges show an increased membership, the net aggregate increase being 58, while one lodge has 283 members on its roll. In Wicklow and Wexford Province every lodge has had an increase in membership.

In capital Masonry the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland has a similar tale to tell. The Lord Muskerry, the Grand King, says it is gratifying to see each year is better than the preceding one. Although 1919 was a record in the history of capital Masonry in Ireland the year just passed has exceeded it as regards receipts. Thirteen new chapters were established during the year, 12 in Ireland and one in an overseas province. In this degree the provinces present highly satisfactory reports.

A Lodge of Research

In Antrim, W. Redfern Kelly reports that Royal Arch Masonry is not only increasing in numbers but improving in quality. Brethren of craft Masonry are doubtless now becoming more enlightened as to the value and utility of Royal Arch Masonry and to the fact that only in the Royal Arch degree is to be found the really essential complement of the three preceding degrees of symbolic ancient Masonry. Down reports an increase of 465 members during the year, and in the Province of Derry and Donegal it is stated that the membership of the new chapters formed is taken chiefly from the craft lodges bearing the same number.

Dublin, it is interesting to note, has its lodge of research limited in membership to installed masters who are subscribing members of lodges under the Irish constitution, to encourage research into the history, antiquities, symbols, and ceremonies of the order, by means of papers and also by discussion.

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COMING CHANGE IN STATUS OF LABOR

Writer Shows the Remodeling of British Independent Labor Party Policy Brought About in Part by Guild Socialism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The recent discussion within the National Liberal Federation on industrial policy, the crossing of the floor of the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil, and the controversy which has taken place inside the Independent Labor Party on the industrial side of its program, are all plain evidences that industry and industrial problems have now definitely forced their way into the field of politics. No party can, in future, hope to make a popular appeal without a clearly defined policy for dealing with industrial difficulties.

The case of Lord Robert Cecil is especially striking in this connection. A scion of an ancient landed family, it would have been understandable if he had lagged behind in the movement toward industrial freedom. Instead of which he has taken a foremost part on the platform in advocating the recognition of the worker's right to consideration in the world of industry. The old-fashioned blue-blooded Tory would have been amazed at the spectacle of a relative of the great Lord Salisbury uttering such sentiments as in the following passage taken from Lord Robert's speech at the last congress of the co-partnership movement in London:

An Inherited Misconception

"Quite apart from the troubles of the present moment," he said, "there is something amiss in the ordinary working of industry. This is due to the inherited misconception that the business belongs to a fundamental sense to the owner of capital. However true this may be of buildings and machinery, it is not true of the business as a whole which includes labor. It is essential that business should be recognized as a partnership between Labor and Capital."

So much for the ablest of the Tories. At the same time one sees the Liberals also feeling after a coherent method of composing industrial strife. Differences on certain points have arisen between the National body and the Liberals of Manchester, but in the main they are agreed upon a fairly clear policy. This is best expressed in the words of Prof. Ramsay Muir of Manchester. He points out that there are three major criticisms of the existing industrial system. The first is the meddling of the state, which has resulted in both employers and workmen coming to regard the state as their enemy. The second is of an opposite character. It is that the state has not meddled enough, because it has failed to find the means of insuring that all its citizens shall enjoy a fair share of the product of industry. The third criticism is that ever since the industrial revolution the mass of those engaged in industry have been, so far as industry is concerned, disfranchised; they have not been enabled to feel that they are citizens and partners in the industry in which they work.

State and Industry

As a remedy for these evils he emphasizes the need for the reduction of the interference of the state with industry, except to see that the freedom and well-being of every citizen is assured; he stresses the necessity for removing the injustices from which a large proportion of the population feel that they are suffering; and he emphasizes that this must be done not by bureaucratic action, but by means of a system of industrial self-government, subject to the supreme control of the state.

As for the Independent Labor Party, which has been looked upon as the forward wing of the Labor movement, its policy is now completely recast. This is chiefly due to the work of the section of the movement known as the Guild Socialists. Under the leadership of C. D. H. Cole, and with the inspiration of the weekly organ, The New Age, the Guild Socialists during the years 1910-20

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conducted a vigorous propaganda not merely against the present industrial system, but even more strongly against the Labor movement. They leveled their criticism against that item of Labor policy which demanded nationalization.

Theory of the Guildmen

According to the Guildmen this policy merely gave state sanction and support to the present capitalist system. It safeguarded the owners and kept the workers in the same relative position, that of mere wage earners, without part or lot in the ownership of the business, and worse still, with no voice in its control. Further, nationalization would not do anything to destroy the gravest evil of all—the commodity theory of Labor. The buying and selling of labor was, to them, merely another way of buying and selling human beings. Their indictment thus rested on a basis which was bound to make headway in the Labor movement; and the change in the policy of the Independent Labor Party was inevitable. But that this party's ideals should have produced the effect they have done upon the other parties is more surprising.

It must not be imagined, of course, that the Guild idea has been absorbed in its entirety by either Liberals or Tories. But it must be admitted that the evils to which Guildmen draw attention are now receiving the consideration of all schools of political thought. Undoubtedly it will not be long before a great change is made in the status of the workers, and with that change will be seen the inauguration of a happier condition of things both in industry and in the nation generally.

SIR H. BRITAIN ON BERLIN AND VIENNA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Speaking of his experiences on a recent tour of Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, at a meeting of the British International Association of Journalists at Stationers' Hall, Sir Harry Britain, M. P., remarked upon the low cost of living in Vienna.

Sir Harry stated that an excellent lunch for two at a hotel cost £1 all 2/6, and at a time when the rate of exchange was 3000 kroner to the pound. Stalls at the opera cost only about 1s. 6d. each and a six miles' ride on a tram slightly under a farthing. He said the attitude of the Austrians reminded him of Mr. Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. The people seemed to have lost their incentive. The suspicion and mistrust existing among the succession states made it impossible for them to have any chance of developing.

Referring to his stay in Berlin the lecturer said that the capital gave one the impression of being very prim and getting back into its stride. The Junkers appeared to have learned nothing from the war; and the average German was waiting for the strong man to turn up and organize the nation. Judging by the cheapness of goods in Berlin, the German was not, it appeared, being taxed to anything like his full capacity. It was useless, Sir Harry considered, to show kindness to the German, for he mistook it for weakness; he appreciated the strong hand. It was a remarkable fact, he said, that despite the revolution the princes were living in their accustomed splendor at Potsdam, and the son of the former crown prince, who was now approaching man's estate, was regarded as the successor to the throne of the Hohenzollerns.

JERUSALEM MAY HAVE JEWISH UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—"The Jerusalem University is an unfulfilled project, that as yet exists only in the imagination," said Leon Simon when speaking recently at the Sociological Society, Belgrave Road, on "The Hebrew University in Jerusalem."

As early as 1902, Mr. Simon said, Dr. Weismann had pointed out in a pamphlet the necessity for a Jewish university in view of the restrictions that then prevailed in continental schools against the Jews. His project to establish such a university in Eretz Israel or Switzerland failed, but in 1913 he not only persuaded the Zionists organization to undertake the establishment of a university at Jerusalem, but negotiated for a site on the Mount of Olives. In 1913 Dr. Weismann, then at the head of the Zionist commission in Palestine, obtained permission from the British Government to lay the foundation stones of the university.

A plan had been made by Professor Geddes, but it would require a capital of £2,000,000. A modified scheme would require a capital of £1,000,000 and an annual expenditure of £50,000. It was proposed to begin with three research institutes for physics, chemistry and biology, and the study of the Hebrew language and literature. Thus the university would come into being by a process of gradual growth. Its justification would be its potential value as an instrument of the Jewish national revival. That was why Jerusalem was the only possible seat of the university.

Jerusalem at present was not an ideal or even reasonably satisfactory home for the university. It was a primitive place, lacking in home-grown tradition of scholarship or scientific research, and everything that went to make up the background of a big university. But yet the fulfillment of this plan in Jerusalem meant the reincarnation of the Jewish intellect, which for centuries had roamed the world, and had been denied the possibility of giving of its best to the world.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT TO YOUNG AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

from its Australasian News Office. SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Peter Mitchell, who became wealthy by sheep farming in the eastern Riverina (between Victoria and New South Wales) has bequeathed to trustees an income which may amount to £15,000 a year to encourage young men and young women to develop their faculties.

The object is to be effected by organizing periodical competitions, with valuable prizes for those who excel. The will, by reason of the number of schedules it contains, strongly resembles an act of Parliament. The youths must be able to swim and to ride a horse, according to standards which are to be from time to time prescribed by the trustees. The tests are to be also educational, and will include some knowledge of the most important books of the Protestant Bible, and of specified works of Shakespeare, Carlyle, Walt Whitman, R. L. Stevenson, Conan Doyle, Burns and many others.

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HAVE THE FRENCH A PACT WITH TZECHS?

Alleged Treaty Said to Aim at Preventing Return of Hapsburgs or Hohenzollerns and Union of Austria and Germany

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Undoubtedly we are back to the old regime of secret diplomacy, with more or less acknowledged treaties and accords, more or less concealed obligations. The Tsecho-Slovakian journals have denied that a military convention has been drawn up between France and Tsecho-Slovakia. The subject, at the moment, that the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor writes, has received little attention in France. Any confirmation of the reports that such a convention has been drawn up is difficult to come by. In the absence of further information, it would be imprudent to make definite assertions at present. But the rather circumstantial accounts given of the treaty must provoke a certain amount of attention.

A Singular Coincidence

In somewhat obscure French newspapers references have been made to the existence of this document. It is alleged that it was concluded during the last visit of Dr. Benes to Paris. Its main object is to prevent the restoration of the Hohenzollerns or the Hapsburgs, the development of Bolshevism in Austria and in Germany, and the annexation of Austria to Germany.

By a singular coincidence it was immediately after this treaty was made known that the attempt of the former Emperor Charles to set up his throne in Budapest occurred. Thus French diplomacy was, in any event, bound to support the Tsecho-Slovakian resistance and the resistance of the other members of the Little Entente.

What can certainly be said is that the general lines of French and Tsecho-Slovakian policy run parallel on these matters. Whatever may have been the case last year, French diplomacy is now opposed to the restoration of monarchy in the remnants of the old Austrian-Hungarian empire. There was at one time a current of opinion that would have favored a consolidation of Central Europe even under the rule of a king; but developments, particularly the energy that was displayed by Dr. Benes, in the formation of what was known as the Little Entente, which brought together his own country, Jugo-Slavia, and Rumania, in opposition to any scheme of Danubian confederation, effectively checked the smallest tendency in that direction.

Vienna Helpless

At the same time France is particularly concerned with the possibility of the junction of Austria and Germany. As has been frequently stated in The Christian Science Monitor and elsewhere the treaty of Saint Germain set up an Austrian state that cannot possibly exist unless profound modifications take place. A huge capital is left helpless in a comparatively small country. France, as well as other nations, does not fail to recognize that any negative solution of the problem that is posed is not sufficient. Efforts have been made to find a solution of a positive character with a view to placing Austria on her feet again, whether by arrangements of an economic order with her neighbors or by the formation of a consortium which will take over and run the derelict country or by external credits. What France will not have is the proposed attachment of the German-speaking Austrians to Germany.

And yet it is not easy to prevent this strengthening of Germany by the incorporation in the Reich of the Austrian Republic. The day that the war in the Tyrol, in Styria, and in other districts, finds that he cannot live except by working in Germany or by working for German companies and receiving payment in marks—the mark is ten to fifteen times more valuable than the kronen—the German mark is bound to become the money of the country. If customs officers and railroad workers demand payment in marks, if Bavaria is asked to assure the circulation of the train, if the Austrian authorities adopt in its entirety German legislation, it is clear that without any specific accord, without the passing of a law joining the two countries, without any appeal to the League of Nations in accordance with the Treaty, the Austrian Republic might in reality become part of the Reich.

The political consequences would be that Germany would really extend to Klagenfurt, pushing toward the Adriatic, that Germany would touch Italy, and the interests of Tsecho-Slovakia would be menaced. There are in Tsecho-Slovakia a considerable number of Germans who might imitate their compatriots. From the French point of view Germany would be increased by over 10,000,000 inhabitants and would have a strong position on the Danube. Tsecho-Slovakia and France have, then, a common interest. On the one hand France has adopted a policy of friendship toward Austria. She is inclined to be benevolent toward the unhappy republic and to

endeavor to cultivate relations of amity. On the other hand, while encouraging the same sentiments in Tsecho-Slovakia, it would certainly not be surprising were she to enlist the aid of Tsecho-Slovakia to resist the attachment of Germany and Austria.

A Dreaded Junction

According to the reports concerning this accord, the Tsecho General Div has been charged to elaborate a plan of occupation of Upper and Lower Austria in the event of the Tyrol and of Salzburg endeavoring to form this dreaded junction.

The Little Entente takes rather a new form. Marshal Pilsudski recently concluded at Paris on behalf of Poland a convention. Poland also concluded a convention with Rumania, which was signed by Prince Sapieha. Tsecho-Slovakia is linked to France and somewhat loosely perhaps with Rumania. On the whole as far as these alliances make for the stability of Central Europe they are, in the absence of a strong League of Nations, perhaps rather to be encouraged. In so far as they seek to perpetuate an impossible state of affairs and to prevent water from running down hill they are, of course, to be deprecated. In so far as they seek to perpetuate an artificial balance of power dependent upon militarism they are of doubtful advantage. But in any case it would appear better for France and for the other countries concerned to be perfectly frank about their diplomatic designs and not to work in the dark. Otherwise if the peoples are not taken fully into the confidence of the governments there are bound to be more or less distorted versions of what is being done; for in these days the absolute secrecy of diplomacy can no longer be guaranteed.

Holy Empire Over Again

The Socialist papers put such protest as they are making on the ground of the inadvisability of pursuing the system of encircling Bolshevik Russia. They appear to be afraid of fresh enterprises directed not only against Germany but especially against Russia. There is now, says the "Humanite," a mass of 30,000,000 men at the disposition of the entente ranged against the revolution. So long as this is only a passive barrier opposed to Sovietism there is surely little objection to be made, but what is suggested is that if a counter-revolution shows signs of success these states will be thrown actively against Russia. It is the history of the Holy Empire over again.

Against this it should be said that the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has good reason to believe; first, that French diplomacy has definitely renounced all ideas of aggression; and second that Tsecho-Slovakia has always been particularly suspicious of being used against Russia and would in no event take steps of active aggression. Tsecho-Slovakia desires nothing more than to be allowed to live in peace with all her neighbors and to consolidate her newly-won liberty in conditions of prosperity.

MR. JUSTICE HIGGINS' REPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Mr. Justice Higgins, the retiring president of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, replying to a statement by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, points out that while he cannot carry out his intention of resigning as president until he has completed present heard cases, yet the government has power to appoint any number of deputy presidents to deal with other cases. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Higgins is resigning because of what he considers governmental interference with the powers of the Court, particularly by reason of recent legislation. An interesting tribute to the retiring president of the Court has been paid by the Melbourne Trades Hall Council, which recently moved "That the Council views with profound regret the pending resignation of Mr. Justice Higgins from the presidency of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and expresses the hope that his services may be retained in the interests of social justice and industrial peace."

MORMONS BUY MONTANA LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana.—Following the success of their recent colonization plan near Drummond in Granite County, Utah, members of the Mormon Church have purchased 6500 acres of land under the federal reclamation project at Valer in Pondera County and will till it this year. Sixty-five or 70 families will settle upon and farm the newly-purchased tract, according to William M. Howell, a Logan (Utah) banker who represented the colonists in making the purchase. Mr. Howell is a son of Joseph Howell, former congressman from Utah.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"An amendment of the liquor licensing laws is more than overdue, and the need for a settled policy on the part of the state urgently required." This opinion, expressed by the Birmingham Licensing Committee, is shared not only by anti-drink campaigners, but by most people who wish to be citizens of a well-ordered state. In accordance with the government's pledge when it withdrew the Liquor Control Bill in December, the King's speech at the opening of the new session of Parliament contained the promise of the introduction of a bill "dealing with the sale of alcoholic liquor in the light of the experience gained during the war."

If the lessons learned since 1914 were really turned into laws, they would take the form of total prohibition; but so far from that consummation being reached, the Cabinet can be depended upon to frame a measure that will aim to hold the balance between temperance sentiment on the one side and the drink interest on the other; which means that, with the present personnel of Parliament, including as it does so many rich brewers and distillers, the will of the majority of the people is not likely to find expression. One is told that, since the armistice, the government has been engaged upon the terms of a bill, but has not yet succeeded in drafting one that it could be sure of carrying through the House of Commons, to say nothing of the House of Lords.

Convictions Increase

Temperance reformers, who once looked to Mr. Lloyd George as their legislative leader, have come to see that he can no longer be depended upon to make a persistent attempt to give effect to their reasonable demands. Whatever may be his personal inclination, he is overborne in this, as in so many other progressive movements, by the dead-weight of the predominant partner in the Coalition. Therefore, they are formulating their demands in unmistakable terms and taking steps to rouse the country in the interests of a sober nation.

The temperance group of members in the House of Commons (including Lady Astor), in a weighty manifesto, recalls the passage of the King's speech of February, 1920, declaring that, "experiments during the war showed clearly the injurious effects upon national efficiency of the excessive consumption of strong drink and the amelioration, both in health and efficiency, which followed appropriate measures of regulation and control," and points to the incontestable fact that the subsequent relaxation of the restrictions upon the output of beer and spirits, and upon the hours of sale and supply of such liquors has been followed by a very marked increase in public drunkenness among both men and women. Petitioning Brewster sessions at the London Session House, a Free Church Council deputation pointed out that the convictions for drunkenness in 1919 were nearly double the figure for 1918, 57,948, while returns for the 48 weeks of 1920 give 71,772 men and 13,833 women convicted.

Local Option Demanded

The signatories to the member of Parliament's manifesto claim that the economic and social conditions of the nation demand drastic temperance reform. They hold it proved by the experience of other lands that if restrictions on the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors are to be effective they must be in accordance with the declared will of the people, and therefore that no measure can hope to yield a permanent solution of the problem which does not provide for an adequate scheme of local option, giving to the citizens of England and Wales powers similar to those enjoyed by the people of Scotland.

Representatives of the anti-drink organizations of Great Britain have formed themselves into a "Temperance Cabinet" with the object of uniting all temperance workers in a practical policy of advance, and a program of immediate reform has been formulated.

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lated, with local opinion in the forefront. The Wesleyan Methodist Church, which has an honorable record in all countries in the crusade for national sobriety, has inaugurated a national education campaign. "On all sides it is agreed," the organizers state, "that there is urgent and outstanding need for temperance workers to create a better-informed public opinion on the subject of temperance, and especially of local option, and that Methodists in particular should not lack accurate and up-to-date knowledge of the ramifications of the drink evil, nor of the methods by which it can be eradicated from our national life."

"Educate the Electors"

The organizers are convinced that once the British electorate is brought to realize the enormous handicap drink has been and is to national efficiency, public morality, racial health, and true social progress, the government will be compelled to give the people an opportunity to pronounce judgment against the liquor interests at the ballot box, through local option polls. Hence the motto of the campaign is, educate! educate! educate!

The movement has been launched by the president-designate of the Wesleyan conference (the Rev. J. A. Sharp), and it is to be pressed in every city, town and village in the United Kingdom. "We are determined," says one of the officials of the Temperance and Social Welfare Department, "to carry on the campaign against alcoholism and to use every means, including study circles, summer schools, and the immediate reorganization of bands of hope and abstainers' leagues."

That valiant knight of the temperance crusade, the Rev. Henry Carter, reports that the tokens of success in the local option movement multiply. In England, as mentioned above, there is a drawing together of temperance workers. Scottish organizers are already taking counsel regarding the lines of preparation for the pollings of three years hence. Wales is ripe for local option. In the north of Ireland local option will be made a test question in the first elections for the northern Parliament. Sir Donald MacLean (Mr. Asquith's first lieutenant) has publicly stated that he hopes to live to see Great Britain dry.

Reports Encouraging

Meanwhile, temperance workers are greatly encouraged in their uphill fight by reports coming in from various parts of the world of the progress of the anti-drink crusade and the effects of prohibition. In Guernsey at the recent general election for state deputies, local option and the reduction of hours of sale on licensed premises were deciding factors, and of the 18 deputies elected seven are pledged to support local option and one has agreed to "leave the decision to his constituents." Temperance sentiment throughout the island, especially in the country districts, is very strong.

That the drink forces in Great Britain are very uneasy is shown by the frank admission of their organ, The Morning Advertiser, that, "in the present situation we see reason for apprehension concerning the future of the trade, and we should take a more gloomy view of the prospect if we were not convinced that not only the retail license holders but all sections of the liquor industry are alive to the menace of the teetotal propaganda." A significant compliment!

TZECHS AND GERMAN SANCTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Tsecho-Slovakia.—The Budget and the Army commissions of the National Assembly, in the presence of the Minister for War and the Inspector-General of the Army, discussed at a recent sitting of the Assembly the effects of the London conference decisions and the enforcement of the Paris sanctions against Germany. Although the government announced that it would take no part in the occupations, all preparations were to be made in the event of any untoward development threatening the country. The War Minister asked the National Assembly for extraordinary credits to cover clothing and other equipment for the army to the amount of 120,000,000 crowns. The government has issued a denial of the report that mobilization has been ordered.

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CONDITIONS AS LAID DOWN IN MANDATES

Official British White Paper Contains Draft Mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine for the League's Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An official White Paper, which has recently been issued, contains the draft mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine, as submitted for the approval of the League of Nations.

In Article 9 of the mandate for Mesopotamia, it is set forth that the complete freedom of conscience and free exercise of all forms of worship will be insured to all, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals. No discrimination of any kind shall be made between the inhabitants on the ground of race, religion, or language, while instruction in and through the medium of the native languages of Mesopotamia shall be promoted by the mandatory. Nothing in the mandate shall be construed as conferring authority to interfere with the fabric or management of the sacred shrines, the immunities of which are guaranteed. An annual report as to the measures taken during the year to carry out the provisions of the mandate is to be made to the council of the League of Nations.

Mandate for Palestine

The mandate for Palestine states that the mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home, the development of self-governing institutions and the safeguarding of the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants, irrespective of race and religion. Article 13 contains the following pronouncement: "All responsibility in connection with the holy places and religious buildings or sites in Palestine, including that of preserving existing rights, of securing free access to the holy places, religious buildings and sites and the free exercise of worship, while insuring the requirements of public order and decorum, is assumed by the mandatory, who will be responsible solely to the League of Nations in all matters connected therewith."

It is stated in another article that "An appropriate Jewish agency shall be recognized as a public body for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the Administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and subject always to the control of the Administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country."

Zionists Recognized

"The Zionist organization, so long as its organization and constitution are, in the opinion of the mandatory, appropriate, shall be recognized as such agency. It shall take steps in consultation with His Britannic Majesty's Government to secure the cooperation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home."

It is further set forth that the mandatory will adhere on behalf of the Administration to any general international conventions already existing or that may be concluded hereafter with the approval of the League of Nations respecting the slave traffic, the traffic in arms and ammunition, or the traffic in drugs, or relating to commercial equality, freedom of transit and navigation, aerial navigation and postal, telegraphic and wire-



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less communication or literary, artistic or industrial property. English, Arabic, and Hebrew shall be the official languages of Palestine. Any statement or inscription in Arabic on stamps or money in Palestine shall be repeated in Hebrew and any statements or inscriptions in Hebrew shall be repeated in Arabic.

PLAN TO EASE BRITISH SOCIAL DIFFICULTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A remarkable contribution to the stock of ideas and proposals for the easing of social and industrial difficulties has been made by J. Edward Francis, who is the proprietor of the Ashmun Press (London) and an employer of Labor. His suggestion appears in a letter to the "Gauldeman," the organ of the National Guilds movement, which already has to its credit the establishment of the well-known Building Guilds.

Mr. Francis states that he objects emphatically to those who merely put up money for a concern to have the control. His opinion inclines toward the belief that the workers can manage. Having returned from a 10-day holiday he told his workers that they were still to regard him as at Brighton, except that he would be closer at hand in case any difficulties arose which they could not surmount. After another 10 days he was able to report that he has not been consulted nor has he received any complaints from customers. "In other words," he says, "the details of the factory is being carried out by those who are weekly wage earners, in spite of the fact that they are taxed to the extent of providing me with an income which, in my opinion, is but partially earned."

The proposals put forward by Mr. Francis can be summarized as follows: No salary to be more than 25 per cent above trade union rates. Up to the end of 1930 the proprietor to have the right to draw such further sum from the business as shall bring his total drawings up to £500 a year. The present proprietor to continue, for a time, to exercise his authority in engaging and dismissing workers, determining the work to be done, and the expenditure to be made on the premises, and so forth, but by passing through an intermediate stage in which the employer shall consult with the workers, finally to reach a condition in which authority shall be exercised in conformity with a majority vote of the workers. After 1930 the business to be sold if and when it cannot be carried on under trade union conditions. Half the proceeds of sale to go to the present proprietor, the remainder to the workers in proportion to time served at the works.

Though certain features of this scheme appear rather crude and impractical, yet the fact that they are seriously put forward not by a bookish theorist, but by a practical business man and an employer of Labor, is sufficient to warrant attention. There are signs that the social conscience of the employing class is not asleep, and the more these signs multiply the sooner will a state of peace in industry be arrived at.

MILK PRODUCERS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Leaders of milk producers' organizations in all parts of the United States have been called by the American Farm Bureau Federation to attend a conference in this city on May 3 and 4. Cooperative marketing of butter and cheese on a nation-wide scale is the chief subject for discussion.

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APPEAL MADE TO FIGHT RADICALISM

Daughters of American Revolution Urged by President-General Not to Forget Issues of War in Pursuit of Pleasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The appeal of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the members of that organization to take up the subject of education, in order to combat radicalism and prejudice, delivered at the opening of the third continental congress of that organization yesterday, was received with enthusiasm. Mrs. Minor said in part:

"We cannot build up character in others unless we have it in ourselves. Our country can do no better than its individuals. Let us look well, therefore, to ourselves. We are living too selfishly. We are living too thoughtlessly. We are forgetting the state or nation. Thousands of our ancestors gave themselves to their country with but little if any reward. This is a selfish service to the state. This is the pilgrim year, when the pilgrim ideals and character and devotion to the public good are having a renewed influence, and with their influence must be linked that of the other pioneers and of the colonists who founded this nation.

War Issues Forgotten

"The revival of their memory comes none too soon. In the whirlpool left by the world war, the nation has been sinking back into the selfishness, the irresponsibility and the pursuit of pleasure from which the greatest call to exalted service had awakened it. America is forgetting the issues of the war, the struggle of right against might, of good against evil. America is forgetting the horror of what Germany did to the world, the suffering and misery she has caused, the wickedness she has let loose. It is weak to harbor mere grudges, but it is weaker to yield to sentimental leniency and forget the righteous wrath that should blaze forth against murder, and perfidy and bestial greed practiced by Germany.

"America cannot compromise with the sin of Hun or Bolshevik. Our society can do good service in character building if it continues to honor the Pilgrims and teach to young and old the value of what they have bequeathed to us. If the character of our people remains what Pilgrim, cavalier and patriot have made it, placing right above might, honor above expediency and self-interest, honesty above greed, truth above intrigue and lying deceit, and the love of God above all else, no evil can prevail against this nation. Before us is the example of a nation whose aims have been materialistic, grasping for world dominion—Germany. Likewise a nation too undeveloped to have much character at all, too simple-minded to withstand the lure of communism—Russia.

Women's Responsibility

"For building up the character of this nation, the education of mind and hand is not enough. The education of the soul must be our care also.

"Is the rising generation growing up with spiritual and not material ability? The pernicious idea that work is degrading is permeating all classes. This tendency will bring its own punishment in God's own time. The nation that will not work cannot live.

"Education and character—these two things belong to us to give our country. Do you realize that this nation stands ninth in the scale of education, with most of the civilized nations ahead of us? The nation, the state and the local community must unite to remove this crying shame.

"Is it not probable that the appalling illiteracy in this country is one of the chief reasons why radical agitation has gained such headway?

"In the critical times we are going through, our society can render signal service by paying attention to our schools, improving our educational system, being watchful of how our children are taught and what they are taught. They are in danger of the poison of radical and disloyal thought which is creeping into our educational institutions.

Referring to hyphenates still working to undermine the ideals of this nation, Mrs. Minor declared that "Sinn Fein agitation has appeared more largely than ever before, to the passion that lead to war, preaching a world-wide, wicked race vendetta against Great Britain."

"Orgy of Fanaticism"

Declaring that last winter "we were afflicted by an orgy of fanatical and disloyal agitation of every kind sweeping the country," she continued:

"It is time for sane, loyal Americans to awake and handle these happenings without gloves. We are too prone as a nation to go quietly about our business, heedless of danger until the last minute, when curative measures may be too late. No doubt this agitation will burn itself out, but it may burn something more valuable in the process before the world comes back to its senses, for there is nothing more inflammable than human passions, working in mass."

The real purpose of various propaganda meetings, asserted Mrs. Minor, was to "excite hatred of England and France."

"In this crisis our own path of duty and opportunity as a society is very clear and straight. It is our duty to offset this propaganda by spreading the knowledge and understanding of American principles throughout the length and breadth of the land. Don't take for granted that they are everywhere understood, for they are not.

Don't take it for granted that they are everywhere loved, for the Bolshevik and his kind hold them in bitter hatred.

Pure Americanism Demanded

"This is a specific work which every citizen in our society ought to undertake. Each one must stand out openly for pure Americanism without hyphenated mixtures. If you love your country, therefore, and its liberty, do everything within your power to rebuke the mad talk of the propagandist, no matter what his hyphen may be.

"Do not forget that the allied flags still stand for civilization, for freedom, for liberty under the law, for honor and good faith among nations. The German-Sinn Fein-Socialist combination in this country will have to be met fairly and squarely by all loyal Americans and overcome once for all if we are ever to find peace from turmoil and unrest. This combination does not find favor with the better element among Irishmen. It arouses their indignant protest. To such we say, America understands.

Teaching History Urged

"Teach history. Do not stop at American history. Teach English history, from which it sprang. The Pilgrim year gives ample opportunity. Show how the principles of liberty and representative self-government that we enjoy today are the gift to the world of the Anglo-Saxon races. Other nations have given us their gifts but the Anglo-Saxon race has given us human liberty. Let us both study and teach the facts in the development of free government. Study the great struggle for political and religious liberty throughout all the centuries of English history until it culminates in our free institutions under the American Constitution.

"England's history and ours are one. Her literature is ours; her law is ours; her language is ours. The black wickedness of those who try to provoke war between ourselves and England should find its sharp rebuke from every Daughter of the American Revolution. England and America must stand together if freedom is to live."

IMMIGRATION BILL TO BE REPORTED

House Hears Argument for a Strict Program of Regulation of Entry of Japanese Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"It would be a criminal blunder to grant the right of American citizenship to Japanese over 21 years of age," V. S. McClatchy, of the Japanese Exclusion League of California, warned the Immigration Committee of the House yesterday in urging it to incorporate in the permanent immigration laws a drastic program of legislation for restricting "the growing menace of Japanese immigration and colonization." The declaration of the league is set forth in these recommendations:

"Absolute exclusion, in the future, of all Japanese immigration, not only male, but female, and not only laborers, skilled and unskilled, but 'farmers' and men of small trades and professions, as recommended by Theodore Roosevelt.

"Permission for temporary residence only for tourists, students, artists, commercial men, teachers, etc.

"Such exclusion to be enforced by United States officials under United States laws and regulations as is done with immigration, admitted or excluded, from all other countries; and not, as at present, under an arrangement whereby control and regulation is surrendered by us to Japan.

"Compliance on the part of all departments of the Federal government with the Constitution and the abandonment of the threat or attempt to take advantage of certain phrases of that document as to treaties, which it is claimed, gives the treaty-making power authority to violate plain provisions of the Constitution and the statutes in the following matters:

"(a) To nullify state rights and state laws for control of lands and other matters plainly within the state's jurisdiction.

"(b) To grant American citizenship to races of yellow color which are made ineligible for naturalization by the Japanese entitled to residence in California, fair treatment, protection in property rights legally acquired, and the privilege of engaging in any business designed, provided only they must not hereafter buy or lease agricultural lands."

The committee ordered a favorable report on the Johnson bill which received a pocket veto last session. It will be reported today. It limits immigration from May 10, 1921, until June 30, 1922, to 3 per cent of the native-born foreigners in the United States under the census of 1910.

PACIFIC COAST FISHING DISPUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Very few boats of the Alaskan fishing fleet will go north this year. Of the 12 vessels of the Alaska Oiledfish Company, only two will go to the Behring Sea. A cut of 60 per cent of last year's catch has been refused by the union men. The reason given for the wage cut by the company is inability to dispose of last year's catch. The wage scale for 1921 is still pending between the Alaskan salmon packers and the Alaskan Fishermen Union. The union fishermen declare that they cannot compete with the Japanese fishermen's prices. The Japanese will not be able to fish in California waters, if a bill introduced in this Legislature carries. It provides that no one who has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen shall fish in California waters or inside the three-mile limit.

KYOTO FOR A WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

If you are a regular "globe-trotter," like the one we met at the Imperial Palace, which, as Kipling would say, is another story, when you go to Kyoto you will probably put up at the pretentious Kyoto Hotel or the even more palatial MYAKO. Not so



A pleasant inn on the edge of the Maruyama Park

my fellow traveler and I, frankly, we could not afford it.

We looked at one of them and found that the highest possible figure that we could stand, and still be able to have our week in the ancient capital, just touched the lowest edge of their range of prices. For 20 yen a day we could have had a stuffy little 10-by-12 room somewhere back over the kitchen, its one window opening out upon a perpendicular hillside six feet away; its furniture consisting of one bed, two chairs, a wooden table, and a camp washstand. I presume we should have been allowed to take our meals with the regular guests; but, even so, 20 yen a day was too high a price for the privilege of being scorned by the clerk, snubbed by the servants, and looked down upon by the more wealthy patrons who occupied front rooms and enjoyed their afternoon ease on private verandas which commanded wonderful views out over the city.

For a while, therefore, it seemed as though our long-anticipated week in Kyoto, which was to have been spent in perfect enjoyment of ancient Japanese art and architecture, had become out of the question. Rather than cut our visit down to three or four days and spend those days rushing madly about with a guidebook in one hand and a watch in the other—"doing" the chief points of interest against time—we were regretfully approaching a decision to postpone seeing Kyoto until some indefinite future day when we could see it in the way we had planned. And then, by purest chance, we stumbled upon a smaller hotel; came, saw, and were conquered. We liked it from the first glimpse and, throughout the eight days that it served as a headquarters for our explorations into temple and palace, art gallery and hidden garden, our original liking steadily increased.

Out by the Maruyama Park at the foot of the hills that rim the city on the east, on a little triangular bit of land bounded by the park, the hillside, and the grounds of the great Chion-in, we found it: a low, rambling, two-story building, with tiled roof, shoji windows, and a quiet, sanded courtyard through which a broad flagged walk led to the open doorway. The manager met us at the door with a bow of gracious welcome. Behind him in the shadowy interior were assembled a considerable part of his staff: the funny little man who rode the trains and attended to baggage for arriving and departing guests; the ubiquitous bell boy; Kiyosan of flowery kimono and gorgeous obi; and Cinderella, the subdued little maid-of-all-work. We were ushered in with a flourish. Great was the honor which we had conferred upon his modest establishment by deigning to enter its unworthy portals. Such as it was, his very choicest room—at this moment most fortunately vacant—and the culinary efforts of his all-too-inefficient kitchen staff would be at our disposal for the insignificant amount of 9 1/2 yen a day. Would we condescend to look at the room and see for ourselves how comfortable it was?

And so, at last, we found ourselves settled. Our room, a corner one, was large and airy with the clean sweepings of freshly worked wood unspiced by paint or varnish. On one side we could get a partial view of the great Chion-in, while on the other our windows opened upon the cool, shady hillside down which, along a winding path, occasional kimono-clad toy men and women clattered and scuffled on their still-like wooden gaiters. Also somewhere up the hillside, among the ferns and bushes, there was a spring from which a little brook gurgled down to tinkle into a pool just below our window. Refreshed after our long hours of wandering around through the heat of the day, we allowed ourselves to be lulled into a semi-dose by the music of falling water until a timid knock at the door heralded the approach of Kiyosan, bringing a tray laden with golden toast, a plate of little sugar wafers, and other dainties. These we enjoyed as well as the decidedly well-cooked dinner which later awaited

us on our return from a preliminary excursion through the park and the adjoining temple grounds.

How we revelled in the work that followed! Early each morning, rain or shine, we set forth with our two rickshas, one drawn by Yamamoto, the other by some lesser light of the profession whose name we never learned, and visited points of interest in the northern, western or southern part of the city. In the late afternoon, after a long noon rest and when the extreme heat had begun to abate, we would go out again, usually

some one tinkled on a "biwa"; the little waterfall outside the window gurgled and splashed; and over in the Chion-in there sounded the muffled tunk, tunk, tunk of a gong.

We liked our little hotel at first sight and throughout our stay the liking grew till, when at last the time for our departure came, we bade farewell to the manager and his staff, the little rambling two-story building, and the cool, quiet courtyard, with a feeling of real regret. We were leaving home once more to face an unknown world.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

BANKS' INTEREST RATES CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Congress should amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to provide that no Federal Reserve bank shall loan money to a member bank which charges its customers an interest on any of its loans a rate in excess of which Congress may regard as a reasonable maximum rate," John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, declared in an address before the People's Reconstruction League. "I believe the system would be stronger and better off without those banks which think they cannot exist or prosper without exacting usurious and unconscionable rates for money."

The former Comptroller did not mince his words in condemning the practice of certain banks, notably in New York, which are borrowing money from the Federal Reserve Bank millions of dollars at 5 and 6 per cent, and lending it at from 10 to 50 per cent and sometimes higher.

Mr. Williams declared that the time had come, in his judgment, when the rates of Federal Reserve banks in all districts should be reduced to a maximum of 6 per cent per annum. "I believe the Federal Reserve system was intended and should be used for the good of the whole people," said Mr. Williams. "The rural sections and agricultural interests have not been given the share of advantages and benefits they should have had and have suffered from that denial."

"It is indisputably true that banks have borrowed heavily from certain Federal Reserve banks, and used the funds so obtained to promote speculative undertakings of their own officers, as well as for customers—sometimes by the use of 'dummy' accounts far in excess of the limits fixed by law. I shall continue to contend that the duty of the Federal Reserve Board is to call an imperative halt on such dangerous and unlawful habits, and if that duty, for any reason, is neglected Congress should find others to assure its performance."

FACTORY TO REOPEN

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—The New Bedford Spinning company, closed for the last six months, will resume operations Wednesday morning on a weekly schedule of 48 hours. The plant has 25,000 spindles and employs 3300 hands, engaged chiefly in the manufacture of tire yarns.

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DECLINE IN COST OF FOOD AT RETAIL

Statistics From 51 Cities Show a Drop of 22 Per Cent in the Past Year—All Commodities Were 36 Per Cent Cheaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The retail cost of food to the average family in March declined 1 per cent as compared with February, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor announced yesterday after examining the price of 43 food articles in 51 important cities.

Coupled with this statement is the information that a slowing down of the general decline in wholesale prices of food and clothing and other commodities which began in the spring of 1920 is evident. For the year period March 15, 1920, to March 15, 1921, the decrease in retail prices of all articles of food combined was 22 per cent. During the month, from February 15 to March 15, 29 of the 43 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased in price, as follows: Eggs, 13 per cent; rice and prunes, 7 per cent; bacon and cornflakes, 6 per cent; lard and crisco, 5 per cent; oleomargarine, nutmargarine, corn meal, potatoes and oranges, 4 per cent; onions and canned tomatoes, 3 per cent; flour, rolled oats, navy beans and canned corn, 2 per cent; canned salmon, fresh milk, evaporated milk, bread, macaroni, baked beans, canned peas, and pailin, 1 per cent. The price of cream of wheat decreased less than 5-10 of 1 per cent.

Fourteen articles increased in price during the month from February 15 to March 15, as follows: Cabbage, 17 per cent; granulated sugar, 9 per cent; pork chops, 8 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, butter and cheese, 2 per cent; plate beef, ham, lamb, hens and bananas, 1 per cent.

The greatest decrease in retail prices for food during this period was in Los Angeles, California, and Rochester, New York, where prices declined 4 per cent. The increase in the daily average expenditure for food during the month was 2 per cent in Louisville, Kentucky; 1 per cent in Chicago, Kansas City, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Peoria, Illinois and St. Paul, and less than five-tenths of 1 per cent in Detroit, Omaha and Springfield, Illinois.

So far as wholesale prices of food and commodities are concerned, of 326 series of quotations of commodities, decreases were found to have occurred for 147 commodities and increases for 64 commodities. In 89 cases no change in price was reported. Comparing January with February, of 327 price quotations, 207 showed a decrease, 23 showed an increase, and 87 showed no change in price.

Comparing prices in March with those of a year ago, it is seen that food has declined 39 per cent; clothes and clothing, 46 per cent, and farm products nearly 45 per cent.

In the remaining groups, except fuel and lighting, smaller decreases are noted, ranging from 16 1/2 per cent in the case of house furnishings and chemicals to 27 1/2 per cent in the case of metals and 34 1/2 per cent in the case of building materials. Fuel and lighting materials, on the contrary, were about 7 1/2 per cent higher than a year ago.

All commodities, taken in the aggregate, were nearly 36 per cent cheaper than in the corresponding month of last year.

COMMODITY PRICES FALL
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Since last mid-winter the retail price of commodities has fallen off 17.9 per

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cent, according to an announcement by the State Commission on the Necessaries of Life. Food prices are said to have dropped 19 per cent since the first of January and clothing prices to have fallen 31.3 per cent since April, 1920. Shelter conditions show no improvement, the commission reports, and fuel prices are only slightly better.

AID IN WAR IS PLEDGED COSTA RICA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, members of the new Central American Union, are pledged to declare war simultaneously with Costa Rica against Panama if Costa Rica deems such action necessary in view of the present boundary dispute with Panama, according to official advices received here yesterday.

Mobilization of Panama troops near the boundary is said to have stirred up strong feeling in Costa Rica in favor of a declaration of war against Panama.

The Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Affairs, however, is understood to have promised that no action shall be taken until there have been further developments in the negotiations between the United States and Panama. The American Government is insisting that Panama abide by the White boundary award.

DISMISSAL ASKED OF HOWAT APPEAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State of Kansas asked the Supreme Court yesterday to dismiss the appeal of Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas Miners Union, and five other union officers from convictions in state courts for contempt in calling strikes in violation of an injunction issued by those courts. It was asserted that the calling of the strikes was in the nature of a test of strength between the Howat forces and the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.

The State in its brief, said that the Supreme Court was without jurisdiction. Mr. Howat's appeal attacked the validity of the law establishing the Industrial Court. The mine officials were sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BUDGET PROSPECTS
IN GREAT BRITAIN

With Trade Generally Depressed
Taxes Will Be Less Productive,
so Coming Financial Year
Presents a Great Problem

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A new Chancellor of the Exchequer is in the offing, but the spring holidays are apparently to pass before his identity is revealed. As he assumes office just before the customary date of the "opening" of the budget there was a general belief that the financial secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Baldwin, would be the choice, as he is presumed to be more or less familiar with the preliminary studies for the next financial program. But political considerations may outweigh those of convenience and simple, and it is not wise to prophesy.

Whoever becomes the working head of the Treasury will inherit an uneasy pillow. The estimates for the coming financial year indicate that £1,100,000,000 will be required to cover the expenditure now forecast. As the revenue for the current year, with several days to run, amounts to £1,239,000,000 a balance does not seem difficult on the basis of existing taxation, but £261,500,000 of this year's receipts come from realization of war stores and the like, which cannot be repeated on the same scale. Then, with trade depressed taxes, whether on consumption or on profits, are likely to be less productive. Some lightening of the burden of taxation is imperatively wanted, for it is pressing so hard as to be dispiriting. A wise Chancellor of the Exchequer would judge that a modest remission would evoke so much encouragement that taxation nominally reduced might actually be more fruitful. Still there can be no escape from heavy taxes for many years to come, for we have yet to face the formidable problem of meeting the interest and the ultimate redemption of the huge debt to America. At the moment, and until our internal floating debt can be funded, we are depending on a continuation of the conservative treatment of our trans-Atlantic debt. On that score we have no doubts; a reasonable creditor makes a good debtor.

Cheaper Money Question

Anticipations of cheaper money have lost some of their charm for the investing public here. The latest offers of what seemed attractive securities have failed to obtain large support from the general body of investors. A recent loan for the Sudan, with a British Government guarantee behind it, a 5½ per cent security offered at 92, did not go too well, and when two of the leading municipal corporations of the country, Liverpool and Birmingham, invited subscriptions to a 5½ per cent loan at 90, only about one-fourth of the amount was subscribed by the public. That is not surprising when established prior-charge shares of commercial concerns, which are showing themselves able to weather the unfavorable monetary and commercial conditions prevailing here, can be bought to yield from 7 to 7½ per cent. So long as an industrial or trading company can maintain a substantial dividend on its ordinary capital its debentures or preference shares have a presumptive claim to be regarded as sound investments. When Harrods, one of the principal departmental store businesses in London, with branches in Manchester and Birmingham, offered 7½ per cent preference shares the other day, the lists were closed almost at once, for the company's own shareholders took up the quotas allotted them or, where they failed to do so, others of them took advantage of the special consideration given to their applications. So the shares went at once to a premium.

Labor and Railways

The Labor Party, as represented by the three trade unions of railwaymen, has ventured into the open with a definite proposal for state purchase and management of the railways. A project in legislative form, which has been in process of incubation for over two years, has now been introduced into the House of Commons, though in the state of public business it is not likely to be discussed this session. Anyhow it will be printed and circulated in due parliamentary form. Needless to say that so far as management is concerned this bill gives Labor a very prominent place. Subject to the necessary control of Parliament exercised through the Minister of Transport, the management of the railways would be vested in seven commissioners, four (including the chairman) to be chosen by the government and three to be appointed by the minister from nominations made by the recognized railway trade unions.

What is really of importance in the bill is the palpable endeavor of a party without practical experience of finance to adjust pre-war to after-war conditions. The curious feature is that the railway unions, which have secured for their own constituents the policy that wages henceforward must be on a higher scale (irrespective of cost of living) than before the war, propose that the purchase price of railway stocks should perpetuate the depreciation resulting from the war. Applying the financial proposals of the bill to individual cases it is found that railway nationalization on Labor methods would entail on holders of fixed-charge railway stocks a permanent loss of from 25 per cent upward of their annual income. The pitiful thing is that such a result does not seem to have been the desire of the authors of the bill; it is solely the

consequence of their failure to test a theoretical proposition by concrete instances. The publication of the bill may have more influence in bringing the Labor Party into touch with the actualities of finance than in alarming the capitalists as to the intentions of Labor.

OUTLOOK FOR DYES
IN UNITED STATES

Although Industry and Market
Are Both Quiet There Is
Some Promise of Business

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Although the dyestuff market seems best described as waiting, the situation is not without promise for business revival. Consuming industries continue to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis, yet the extensive textile, as well as shoe and leather industries, show indications of absorbing a steadily increasing quantity of dyestuffs and chemicals.

Japan and China, heavy consumers of dyes, are not buying the amount of dyestuff taken during the period following the war. Of natural indigo alone, Japan imported 1,149,833 kgs during the first six months of 1920, compared with 329,795 kgs for the corresponding period of 1919. These figures are explained by the fact that during the early part of 1919 it was difficult to secure merchandise from other countries, owing partly to the scarcity of ocean tonnage. Today, however, the importation by Japan is much less, and indigo merchants of that country have placed a five-year ban on natural indigo from India, Java, and other countries. This attitude is expected to increase the use of Japanese indigo and aid the industry of that country.

Indigo dye produced in the United States is recognized as one of the two most important colors used in this country. The other one is sulphur black. With indigo, American experiments have gained notable success. In 1919, nearly 9,000,000 pounds of synthetic indigo, 30 per cent past, were produced in the United States and somewhat more than 14,000,000 pounds of sulphur black.

Total exports of dyes and dyestuffs from the United States in 1920 were valued at \$32,428,651, compared with \$17,094,435 in 1919 and \$16,817,900 in 1918. The new year has brought a falling off in the export trade, January, 1921, shipments of all dyes amounting to \$1,335,531 in value, compared with \$2,018,453 in December, 1920.

During the era of quietude, one of the chief problems facing the dyestuff industry of the United States is the probable effect of prices.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Danish Government has been asked by fishermen of Denmark to find new markets for the country's fish products. During the war Germany was Denmark's greatest fish market, and consumed practically all that could be supplied. The depreciation of the mark and the reappearance of German traders, however, have deprived Danish fishermen of that outlet.

Ships totaling 152,000 tons are idle in the harbor of Bilbao, Spain, and more than 2000 seamen are unemployed, because of the lack of freights.

Mexican authorities have announced that the 10 per cent increase in import duties on cotton textiles will become effective April 15 instead of April 30.

A cable from Frankfurt-on-Main says that the Austro-Hungarian Bank has increased its rate of discount 1 per cent to 6 per cent.

GOLD MINE PLANT
MAY MAKE PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—An operating loss of \$275,195 for 1920 is shown in the report of the Alaska Gold Mines Company. This compares with a loss of \$278,628 in 1919 and \$95,944 in 1918. Deficit after charges amounted to \$319,991, compared with \$809,979 in 1919.

In its report the company announces that it is only a question of a very short time before it will be necessary to discontinue operations as a mining industry, and that the only way to recover or preserve any great percentage of the value of the plants is to convert these to the manufacture of wood pulp, or paper, or both, and negotiations to that end are under way.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Sat.	Party
Sterling	\$3.95	\$3.92½	\$4.9565
France (French)	.0721	.0714	.1520
France (Belgian)	.0729½	.0728	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1720	—	.1990
Lee	.0455½	.0449½	.1920
Guillem	.3422	.3445	.4020
German marks	.0155½	.0160	.2380
Canadian dollar	.48½	.481	—
Argentine peso	.2443	.2428	.425
Drachmae (Greek)	.0493	—	.1930
Pesetas	.1590	—	.1933
Swedish kronor	.2375	—	.2630
Norwegian kronor	.1195	—	.2630
Danish kronor	.1800	—	.2680

TRADE BOUGHT IN DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The Federation of British Industries is apparently determined to work up the Danish market. The federation has succeeded in securing an able and well-positioned representative in the Danish capital, and Mr. E. Springer, a director of the Federation, and Mr. Norman Preves, director of the north European section of the federation, are at present in Copenhagen. Several leading men in English industries, among them D. Carlton Lee, director of the Empire Steel Corporation, Director Nobel, Commander Ballantine, and others are also visiting Copenhagen.

TREND OF TRADING
ON FRENCH BOURSE

Apparent Mystery About Quotations for War Loans—Banks Making Excellent Reports and Easier Money Hoped For

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There is a mystery about the quotations of war loans that demands some attention. The "Temps," which appears to be revolting against any fictitious character of the quotations, says the market of these rents is not to be trusted in appreciating the opinion of the public in respect of this excellent investment. As long as only official figures are furnished the purchasers of these rents will be rare. The economic law which commands the abstention of consumers in the presence of prices fixed abnormally high, has the same effect upon the market of rents. The liberty of quotation would do more for the credit of the state than all the artificial measures which really only result in a sort of stoppage of negotiations. Is it wise to buy rents at quotations which are not sincere and authentic? And the "Temps," referring specifically to the 4 and 5 per cents, remarked cryptically that they are "naturally stationary."

The suggestion is clear. If the "Temps" story means anything it means that the quotations of government shares are not genuine. Now this is a serious statement. Such a belief can only result in the stagnation of the market or in the surreptitious purchase of shares at a lower price than is officially given.

Various Quotations
The declarations of Mr. Lloyd George in respect to Russia do not seem to have had any influence of a notable character on the Bourse. If the Russian prospect is more hopeful, that better future is still far off. It is anticipated that the Greek funds (5 per cent) which lost ground on the mobilization, will soon recover. Turkish quotations are also hesitant. Bulgarian shares fluctuate while Rumanian shares are slightly improving.

Particular attention was paid on the Bourse to the exceedingly frank statement made in the Senate about the financial situation of France. The phrase used by Mr. Cordon that Germany does not pay France is ruined aroused considerable attention. Nevertheless, no pessimism seized the Bourse. It is preferable that the gravity of the position should be shown. It is only by its realization that a vigorous reaction can be expected.

The money market especially applauds the disclosure in the Senate denouncing the interference by the state in all kinds of enterprises, its attempt to conduct businesses in which it has no competence. There are too many officials in France (roughly 700,000) and these new demands for economy in public finance are welcomed.

Banks Helping Clients
French banks have lately been making excellent reports. In the banking world 1920 was a profitable year. It is now hoped that credit will be easier. As a fact the banks are more ready to support their clients and the Banque de France—in its traditional rôle of the bank of the banks—is showing both generosity and enterprise. Its shares remain firm. Practically all the principal French banks are well sustained.

The Credit Foncier of Austria is offering two new shares for five old shares at the price of 2200 kronen a share. The final date for French shareholders to take advantage of this offer was April 15 and a special authorization of the Minister of Finance was required.

Industrial shares remain practically unchanged. The chief electrical companies are firm; the metallurgical groups show slight amelioration. Mining shares seem to be shaking off their lethargy and phosphates and nitrates are good.

Algeria has suffered from the general crisis—fall of prices, restriction of consumption, liquidation of stocks. In addition, North Africa has had the worst harvest for 30 years, and Algeria and Tunisia are obliged to import large quantities of wheat and barley. There appears to be a deficit on the balance of trade. The Banque d'Algerie is passing through a difficult period, but thanks to its prudent policy, no apprehension is felt. The bank pursues the program of construction imposed upon it by conventions with the state and seeks to develop Algeria by helping in its adequate equipment in machinery.

CRUDE OIL PRICES ADVANCED
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The following new quotations for crude oil have been announced by the Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency: Pennsylvania, \$3.25, up 25 cents; Cabell, \$1.50, up 10 cents; Somerset, \$1.75, up 10 cents; Somerset Light, \$2, up 20 cents; Ragland, \$1.15, up 15 cents.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday, May 12.11, July 12.67, October 13.17, December 13.62, January 13.74. Spot quiet, middling 12.30.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY
A Division of two per cent (\$1.50 per share) on the COMMON Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending March 31, 1921, to be paid April 30, 1921, to stockholders of record as of March 21, 1921.

H. P. BARTZ, Treasurer.
New York, March 19, 1921.

AMERICA'S TRADE
ABROAD DECLINES

March Trade Was Three-Quarters of a Billion Dollars Less Than in Same Month of 1920

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—America's foreign trade last month was nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars less than in the same month last year, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce.

Exports for the month were \$384,000,000, as compared with \$520,000,000 in March, 1920, while imports were \$252,000,000, as compared with \$284,000,000. This left a trade balance for the month of \$132,000,000, as compared with \$236,000,000 in March, 1920.

Exports in March were \$105,000,000 less than in February and the smallest for any month since before the world war. Imports in March on the other hand were the largest since last December, totaling \$48,000,000 more than in February. The trade balance for March was the smallest since last September and was only slightly more than half as large as it was in February.

For the nine months ended with March exports aggregated \$5,509,000,000 and imports \$3,009,000,000, while for the corresponding period of last year exports totaled \$6,050,000,000 and imports \$3,759,000,000.

Exports of gold in March were \$700,000 and imports \$106,000,000, compared with exports of \$47,000,000 and imports of \$17,000,000 in March a year ago.

For the nine months ended with March gold exports were \$131,000,000 and imports \$481,000,000, compared with exports of \$409,000,000 and imports of \$60,000 for the corresponding period last year.

LONDON MARKETS
GENERALLY STRONG

LONDON, England.—Dealings in securities on the stock exchange were a little more brisk yesterday and the markets generally were strong, following the cancellation by the executives of the British railwaymen and transportation workers of the order for a strike in sympathy with the coal miners. Sentiment was much more optimistic. The oil group had a much better tone. Shell Transport & Trading was 5½ and Mexican Eagle 6.

There were vigorous advances in home rails, with the supply of stocks scarce. Grand Trunks also showed more stability. Dollar descriptions were easier, in sympathy with the New York exchange. South American rails were neglected.

Gilt-edged investment issues were buoyant. Continental loans improved. Consols for money 48½. Grand Trunk 4, De Beers 11, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 85¼, per ounce, money 5½ per cent. Discount rates short 5½ per cent; three months 6½.

REACTIONARY TONE
IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—The stock market was dull and reactionary yesterday, pressure against rails and industrials extending to most other groups, including steels and equipments. Rallies of 1 to 2 points in the last hour resulted from the moderate demand for the cheaper oils at gains of 1 to 3 points. Pullman was the feature of the session, falling to 98, but recovering almost 2 points, and closing 1½ points lower, at 99½. Call money was firm at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 424,300 shares.

The close was irregular at some improvement from low: Steel 81½, off ¼; Gulf 36½, off ½; Mexican Petroleum 143½, off ½; Studebaker 78; Reading 69.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ratios of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system, as of April 15, 1921, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	April 15	April 8	April 16, 1920
Boston	71.3	67.5	49.2
New York	53.2	53.8	41.7
Philadelphia	54.8	58.7	40.7
Cleveland	55.6	60.5	50.5
Richmond	41.2	41.8	41.8
Atlanta	46.2	42.9	47.2
Chicago	48.5	42.9	40.5
St. Louis	55.3	58.3	51.3
Minneapolis	43.3	45.2	44.2
Kansas City	43.7	42.8	41.1
Dallas	38.0	38.6	43.9
San Francisco	51.6	53.5	42.4
Total	53.7	52.5	42.2

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of New York clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$16,438,189 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$20,769,500 from the previous week.

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REVIEW OF MARKET
FOR COTTON GOODS

Primary Goods Business Records Little Change but Many Contributing Lines Are Re-Adjusting Encouragingly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Primary cotton goods markets have been rather featureless during the past week, with business moving in moderate volume and prices virtually unchanged in the main from the levels seen a week ago. The features have come rather in other lines sufficiently related to cotton manufacturing to have an important bearing on the primary markets themselves, and particularly on the general business outlook. Among these are steps taken toward bringing about a readjustment of costs in other lines, such as railroad rates and wages, steel prices and wages, and bank rates. As high costs recede the cotton men see greater purchasing power, less unemployment, and freer business activity generally.

Percale Price Level

The announcement of percale prices for the fall season at the same levels named last December, following as it does the similar action taken by the glingham manufacturers, has greatly strengthened the gray goods markets and has been reflected in some active dealing during the past week on the part of the smaller converters. These merchants have been placed in a particularly advantageous position in view of the present low levels of gray cloths from which percales are made, and have been hastening to lay in a stock of goods before the market advances to more nearly a parity with the announced prices of the finished percales. While there was no large lot buying during the week the small orders were numerous enough to push the total week's volume of sales to respectable figures, and by the close of the week it was no longer possible to buy April-May deliveries of 38½ inch 5.55 yard 64 by 60s at 6½ cents, and not easy to get them at an eighth higher. Spot offerings were practically exhausted, but one or two sales of June deliveries were reported at 6½ cents.

The price of chambray shirtings was reduced sharply this week, and a break in the price of work shirts followed, with some requests of cancellation of orders previously placed. This constituted practically the only bearish feature of the entire situation, however, and an encouraging offset was the report of sales of both gray goods, sheetings, and yarns for export to both far eastern and Levantine markets. It is an illuminating commentary on present conditions that present cotton goods prices in America are so much lower than anything either English or Japanese manufacturers meet that the export business is drifting naturally to this market.

Southern Mills Get Orders
Eastern manufacturers of print cloths, despite the fair business movement in the markets, found themselves shut out from participation in most of it because of their high labor costs. Southern Mills booked most of the business owing to very much lower wage rates and longer working hours, and several Fall River mills closed indefinitely this week, while others announced complete shutdowns of a week to 10 days.

In fine cotton goods circles it was reported that there was a good demand for certain kinds of combed yarn fabrics if delivery could be made very promptly. Prices for early goods in fine Oxford shirtings, poplins, organzies and some fine lawns were better than has been seen in some time, but for the later deliveries buyers were disposed to haggle more closely. Some fine India lins were sold for summer delivery, and there was some interest also in combed sateen and twills for the clothing trade. Yarns are still very slow, and some of the southern spinners, despite their

DIVIDENDS

The New York Honduras Rosario Mining Company directors have passed the quarterly dividend on the stock. Three months ago a payment of 2 per cent was made. The company has suspended operations for the present.

The Pacific Coast Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on first preferred stock and of 1 per cent on second preferred stock, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 23.

The Hood Rubber Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 2 to stock of record April 20.

A private dispatch from Cleveland says that the directors of the Owens Bottle Company have declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent and reduced the annual cash dividend of the common stock from 12 to 8 per cent.

The Fairbanks Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on first preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices again declined yesterday, closing quotations being more than 4½ points lower, with May at 1.24 and July at 1.05½. Corn also was lower, with May at 56½, July at 60½, and September at 62½. Hogs were 10 to 25 points higher than Saturday's average. May barley 60½, May rye 1.17½, July rye 98½, September rye 90½. May pork 15.40, July pork 15.90, May lard 9.87, July lard 10.27, May ribs 8.97, July ribs 9.35.

GOODYEAR STARTS THIRD SHIFT
AKRON, Ohio.—The Goodyear Tire-Rubber Company is the first large Akron tire building concern to reinstate the third or midnight factory shift. The third shift is necessary, Goodyear officials report, due to increased tire specifications from automobile manufacturers and heavy dealers' orders.

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LEIPZIG BUSINESS
FAIR AS AN INDEX

Some Buying Is Done by Many Visitors but the Failure to Settle Reparations Questions Curtails Complete Success

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Unfortunately for the complete success of the business fair, which has just concluded at Leipzig, the breakdown of the London Conference and the enforcement of the penalties occurred just after its opening, and many allied and neutral business men promptly canceled their orders or refrained from further buying.

It is estimated that over fifty thousand non-German visitors attended the fair, the British and American contingent numbering over 300, while business men from all the South American republics and from Japan and China were also present. Only general impressions of the business, transacted—the Leipzig fair is one of the surest barometers of the condition and prospects of the German export trade, are as yet obtainable. In the textile section of the fair business was very brisk, buyers from America, Holland and Sweden being specially numerous. It seems that America particularly was a larger purchaser of staple cotton goods, while buyers from India also bought briskly. The demand for stockings and aprons was only moderate but, on the other hand, there was a steady call for silk and woven goods.

Business in the metal section of the fair was only moderate. It seems orders from foreign buyers would not look at the so-called luxury articles but concentrated on useful goods. The glass and pottery exhibiting firms were highly dissatisfied at the insignificance of the foreign orders booked. The silver plated and nickel goods, particularly those from the famous Solingen district are reported to have been of the pre-war standard of quality.

Business in the toy section, dull at the opening of the fair, improved later and many South German firms booked large

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STARS ENTERED FOR MARATHON

Boston Athletic Association Holds Its Famous Ashland-to-Boston Road Race This Afternoon—Few Former Stars to Run

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Over 70 athletes are scheduled to start from Ashland at noon today on the twenty-fifth annual marathon run of the Boston Athletic Association. The course is through Ashland, South Framingham, Weymouth, Newton, Brookline and Boston, finishing opposite the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse on Exeter Street, a distance of 25 miles.

Not only is this one of the largest entry lists ever received for this race, but there are an unusually large number of star distance-runners among the entrants, including no less than four former winners. Peter Trivuldis, the Greek runner, who won it in 1920, is again entered and this year he will wear the colors of the Millrose Athletic Association of New York. C. W. A. Linder, who won it in 1919 as a representative of the Hurja Athletic Club of Quincy, Massachusetts, is this year entered under the colors of the Boston Athletic Association. W. J. Kennedy, of the Morningstar Athletic and Social Club of New York, winner of the event in 1917, is again entered, and Edmond Fabre, who won it in 1915 as a representative of the Richmond Athletic Club of Montreal, Canada, is to represent the St. Alphonsus Club today. Of these former winners the best time was made by Kennedy when he won it in 1917 in 2h. 35m. 37.1-5s. Of these former winners Linder finished third last year, while Kennedy was fifteenth.

There are several other veteran marathon runners who have not yet won the title, but have finished well in previous years. Among these are Frank Evans, of the Paoli Athletic Club, New York, who was seventh last year; Villar Kyronen, who was second in 1914; C. H. Moller of the Logan Square Athletic Club, Chicago, winner of the recent Detroit, Michigan, Marathon run, who finished fifth in 1917; M. J. Lynch of the Alysia Club of Washington, District of Columbia, who finished fifth in 1919, eighth in 1917, and ninth in 1915, and T. H. Liller of the Dorchester Club, ninth in 1914 and fourth in 1915.

The record for the course is 2h. 31m. 18.1-5s., made by M. J. Ryan of the Irish-American Athletic Club in 1912, when the event was a tryout for the Olympic Games of that year. The entry list follows:

- 1—G. B. Moss, Mohawk A. C., New York.
- 2—D. G. Hutchinson, Foxcroft, Me.
- 3—Salvatore Macarilli, Somerville.
- 4—A. L. Evans, unattached.
- 5—Arthur Dewhurst, Methuen.
- 6—Martin Silver, Waltham.
- 7—G. B. Bagby, Massachusetts M. C. A.
- 8—C. A. Cary, Massachusetts M. C. A.
- 9—H. A. Parker, Natick.
- 10—A. Montevideo, Morristown, N. J.
- 11—E. N. Mirapora, Boston Y. M. C. A.
- 12—W. W. Goins, Boston.
- 13—T. F. Hanigan, Dorchester Club.
- 14—E. Magistella, Boston.
- 15—Otto Almila, Quincy.
- 16—H. G. Norve, Newtonville.
- 17—E. H. White, New York.
- 18—V. J. Stuenkel, Boston.
- 19—Gabriel Salamea, Boston.
- 20—G. W. Kings, Newtonville.
- 21—W. H. Stanton, St. Phillip's A. A.
- 22—M. J. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C.
- 23—Edward Lyons, Dorchester Club.
- 24—W. W. Cole, Newtonville.
- 25—G. S. Costakis, Dorchester Club.
- 26—A. R. Michelson, Stamford, Conn.
- 27—John Root, Portland, N. Y.
- 28—Ramon Obata, Milton.
- 29—Alfred Rodgers, Halifax, N. S.
- 30—J. C. Collins, Middlebury, Conn.
- 31—Walter Carlson, Chicago.
- 32—Gustav de Vries, Hoboken, N. J.
- 33—H. G. Dobler, Illinois A. C.
- 34—Hugo Kauppinen, Millrose A. A.
- 35—Peter Trivuldis, Millrose A. A.
- 36—Villar Kyronen, Millrose A. A.
- 37—Charles de Stefano, Millrose A. A.
- 38—O. J. Laake, Millrose A. A.
- 39—F. G. Poole, Beverly.
- 40—Bruce Lewis, Arlington Heights.
- 41—Joseph Clements, Framingham A. C.
- 42—W. J. Kennedy, Morristown A. C.
- 43—J. New York.
- 44—W. L. Roberts Jr., South Boston.
- 45—William E. Fitchburg.
- 46—Jack Winkler, Brooklyn.
- 47—W. A. Case, Waltham.
- 48—G. E. Richards, Cambridge.
- 49—Clifton Mitchell, New York.
- 50—Frank Martin, New York.
- 51—John G. New York.
- 52—Joseph P. Roxbury.
- 53—Eddie Sandberg, New Britain, Conn.
- 54—M. L. Lynn.
- 55—H. A. Garvin, Shashan C. C.
- 56—Frank Zuna, Pauline A. C.
- 57—R. F. Conboy, Buffalo.
- 58—C. H. Moller, Chicago.
- 59—Schon Christensen, Chicago.
- 60—A. K. Sturges, Dorchester Club.
- 61—John McVey, Dorchester Club.
- 62—Oswald Sparrow, Dorchester Club.
- 63—T. H. Liller, Dorchester Club.
- 64—A. A. Mori, Hudson.
- 65—Joseph Mullin, Roslindale.
- 66—Paul Burke, Roslindale.
- 67—C. W. A. Linder, Boston A. A.
- 68—L. E. Edwards, Dedham.
- 69—C. J. Lynch, Washington, D. C.
- 70—W. H. LeVangie, North Weymouth.
- 71—Frank Gills, Chicago.
- 72—Ralph Dick, Springfield.
- 73—Edmond Fabre, St. Alphonsus Association.
- 74—J. J. Snyder, St. Alphonsus Association.
- 75—Jerry Dancy, St. Alphonsus Association.
- 76—Ferdinand Johns, Dorchester.
- 77—Henry Courcier, Cambridge.

McDonough Wins Title

NEW YORK, New York—P. F. McDonough of the Pastime Athletic Club is the United States National A. A. U. junior singles handball champion. He won the title when he defeated Charles Ruggles of the New York Athletic Club in the final of the tournament on the Mercury Foot organization's roof court, 2 games to 1. The scores were 21-12, 20-21, 21-17.

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MARATHON VICTORS

Year	Name	Club	Time
1897	J. J. McDermott	New York, New York	2:55:10
1898	H. J. McDonald	Cambridge, Massachusetts	2:45:30
1899	L. J. Briggs	Cambridge, Massachusetts	2:54:25
1900	J. J. Caffrey	Hamilton, Ontario	2:38:44
1901	J. J. Caffrey	Hamilton, Ontario	2:39:23
1902	S. A. Moller	Yonkers, New York	2:43
1903	J. C. Landon	Cambridge, Massachusetts	2:41:25
1904	Michael Spring	New York, New York	2:38:45
1905	Fred Lora	Mohawk A. C., Yonkers, New York	2:38:25
1906	Timothy Ford	Hampshire A. A.	2:45:45
1907	Thomas Longboat	West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Canada	2:54:34
1908	T. P. Morrissey	Yonkers, New York	2:55:45
1909	Hans Hennad	Nashua, New Hampshire	2:52:25
1910	F. L. Cameron	Amherst, Nova Scotia	2:38:25
1911	C. H. DeMay	Malrose, Massachusetts	2:31:25
1912	M. J. Ryan	Irish-American A. C., New York, New York	2:31:25
1913	Frits Carlson	Minneapolis, Minnesota	2:31:25
1914	James Duffy	Hambler Bicycle Club, Hamilton, Ontario	2:25:15
1915	Edmond Fabre	Richmond A. C., Montreal, Canada	2:31:41
1916	A. V. Roth	Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Massachusetts	2:37:19
1917	W. J. Kennedy	Morningstar A. & S. C., New York, New York	2:38:27
1918	C. W. A. Linder	Hurja A. C., Quincy, Massachusetts	2:39:13
1919	Peter Trivuldis	New York, New York	2:39:21

*Record.

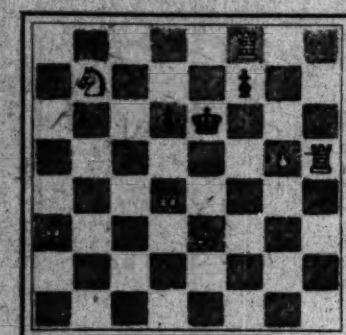
CHESS

PROBLEM No. 252

By Sam Loyd; 1887

From A. C. White's book, "Running the Gauntlet"

Black Pieces 3



White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM No. 254

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Original in four moves; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 3



White to play and mate in four moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 251. B-Kt4 Q-Q5

No. 252. 1. B-B7 Q-Q5

2. R-K5ch Q-Q5

3. R-B3ch R(Kt)-Kt5

4. Kt-Ktch R(Kt)-Kt5

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SCOTLAND HAS LEAN SEASON

With a Record of Three Defeats and One Victory for Season's International Football Matches

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL STANDINGS

Country	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
England	4	0	0	8
Wales	3	0	2	4
Ireland	1	0	2	2
France	1	0	2	2
Scotland	1	0	2	2

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Scotland

has concluded her international Rugby football matches for this season of 1920-21, and the record of 3 defeats

and 1 victory is one of the worst for many years. As is always the case

in an unsuccessful season, blame is being cast upon the selection com-

mittee, and the burden of the fault-

finding is that they have called too

freely upon Anglo-Scots to the exclu-

sion and neglect of home men. It is

always so when defeats are met with.

Scots who are playing with English

and Welsh clubs have to bear the

brunt of the blame, and there is no

doubt much in the complaint that

men, often with questionable qual-

ifications, get placed in the Scottish

national team. An exceptionally

large number of Anglo-Scots have

been requisitioned during the past

season, and with few exceptions they

have not done well. But it is by no

means clear that the selectors over-

looked better men who were playing

Saturday after Saturday in home en-

gagements. Many of these, indeed,

were tried repeatedly in the interna-

tional trial games and did not give

satisfactory displays. It has always

been a complaint against the Scottish

selection committees that they are too

prone to favor men with Oxford or

Cambridge University connections,

and who have learned their Rugby at

the great public schools. A moder-

ately good player in the London Scot-

tish Club, for instance, has always

more prospects of being offered a res-

ignation than one of equal ability in

one of the home teams, particularly

if the latter do not belong to one of

a certain few select clubs.

Heriot's, for instance, although

champions in the season 1919-20, and

playing as well recently as any club

in Scotland, have never had a man

who was regarded as good enough to

play in a Scottish side, and it is note-

worthy that in the match with Eng-

land on March 19, Scotland's final

international engagement, not one

JUDGE GARY HAS UNION "ANTIDOTE"

Government Regulation of Both
Capital and Labor Proposed
—Full Unionization, He Says,
Would Mean Industrial Decay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries have not yet reached a decision about abolishing the 15-hour day, and the chief difficulty arises from the fact "that the workmen themselves are unwilling to have the hours decreased," because they "desire larger weekly compensation resulting from the longer hours."

So said Judge J. H. Gary, chairman of the corporation's board of directors, before the stockholders yesterday. He also warned against the progress of union labor as likely to result in Labor control of industry and government. Complete unionization, he said, would mean industrial decay. He advocated government regulation of both Capital and Labor as an "antidote."

"He was aware of the 'more or less public sentiment against the 15-hour day,' and 'if it were practicable we would be glad to lessen the hours throughout our entire organization.' But they should not ignore the wishes of their employees, nor was it certain that 12 hours per day was in all cases necessarily injurious or objectionable. The officers of the subsidiaries who most favored the long day where continuous work was necessary had personally been employed 12 hours per day or more, either in shops or on farms, and had reached their present higher positions by reason of their ability. But:

"The officers of the corporation, the presidents of subsidiaries and a majority of others in positions of responsibility are in favor of abolishing the 15-hour day, for this reason and because of the public sentiment referred to, it is our endeavor and expectation to decrease the working hours—we hope in the comparatively near future. We have been disappointed by our inability heretofore to accomplish our purpose in this regard."

Economic Viewpoint

Mr. Gary had previously said that the corporation inherited the long day and the seven-day week which were still in vogue in many lines of industry in various countries. Perhaps they never would be entirely abolished. The workmen might never as a whole consent to their entire elimination. From an economic viewpoint, there was much to be said for both, particularly the long day.

Then Mr. Gary showed that a magazine article in March, 1911, had prompted the stockholders in October of that year to authorize a committee to investigate the conditions revealed therein. This committee recommended that the theory of the finance committee's previous resolution to abolish the seven-day week should be observed. But the committee found that a sudden and arbitrary change in the long day would "involve a revolution in all operations." Not was the committee sure that shorter hours could be put into effect unless generally introduced throughout the industry. The next April the stockholders approved the report.

Mr. Gary then described diligent efforts to eliminate the long week. Practically abandoned before the war, it was revived during the war. Since the armistice the seven-day week "has been discontinued by all of the subsidiary companies," and the men are not permitted to work more than six days although many wish to do so.

Right to Management

The corporation's own plan of collective bargaining was described as the best yet developed. Right to management of the property should be gained only through stockholding interest. Any step toward depriving the investor of property and business control was inimical to fundamental American ideas and public welfare. Any nation adopting such methods would fail to maintain a leading position in industrial proficiency and progress. Employees could bargain with their employers in groups, but outsiders seeking to represent them were frowned upon, though the corporation was "polite to every one."

Private interests must always be subordinated to public interests. Any wrongful injury to individual property or business or person involved loss which must ultimately be assumed by the public. Even though adverse criticism or expression of opinion may be undesired, it should not nor would be ignored by a wise management. It need not be accepted as proper unless upon investigation it was found to be justified. He did mention specifically the Inter-Church steel report.

Employers should provide good working conditions "up to the highest point of propriety and practicability" and wages commensurate with work done and results achieved. This corporation has made that its rule.

Undue Liberty Denied

"If you should read or hear anything to the contrary you would be justified in rating the same as unreliable and based on misinformation, lack of knowledge or as willful misrepresentation."

Individual stockholders had charged undue liberality toward workmen, but through lack of information. For no considerable expenditures concerning labor had been thoughtlessly or unwisely made. Adverse, even harsh criticism as to treatment of employees had generally originated with or been supported by ill-advised or vicious-

misled outsiders and not by the workmen. And:

"We do not ignore criticism. If it is justified, we seek for and apply the remedy."

The corporation listened to complaints from the workmen. Outsiders could not have the same solicitude for the rights of both as the employers and employees themselves. Mr. Gary said that the steel employees on the average had received high if not the highest compensation and generous, if not the most generous treatment accorded by any basic industry at any time in any country. And rates and treatment had not been higher or more liberal than the workmen deserved, "or than was wise and proper from the standpoint of the shareholders' interests."

Open Shop Defended

The chairman proclaimed the open shop again. Referring to the announcement of organized labor's campaign to enlarge the unions, he said labor leaders, and not the workmen, managed the union affairs. Existence and conduct of unions in this country was inimical to the best interests of the men and the public, and it had been claimed that a large number of the leaders were of foreign origin. Mr. Gary painted a picture of the restrictions he said the worker was subjected to when he becomes a union man, saying, "He becomes the industrial slave of the union."

"If our own shops," he said, "should become thoroughly unionized and all others likewise should recognize the unions, and the steel industry should become entirely organized, as the leaders have openly attempted, then the management would be in the hands of the unions." And the natural and certain effects, he said, would be inefficiency and high costs for which the public must pay.

Judge Gary said that union labor wished to dominate even the United States Supreme Court. He would not intentionally do an injustice to any union labor, leader, nor to a union, but he believed complete unionization of industry, as attempted, would be the beginning of industrial decay. Describing what he said was the extent of the union campaign, he said:

"The natural if not the necessary result of the contemplated progress of labor unions, if successful, would be to secure the control of shops, then of the general management of business, then of Capital and finally the government."

Government Control Favored

Here is what he said was "a solution of or antidote to the labor union problem:

"I do not believe in socialism; in governmental management or operation; but I do advocate publicity, regulation and reasonable control through government agencies. Members of commissions or departments should be nonpartisan, nonsectarian, based on qualification and moral character. Their decisions should be subject to review by the highest courts."

LIQUOR CASES NEED NOT CONGEST COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—More than 1000 arrests have already been made under the new state dry enforcement law, and although the liquor interests point to the congestion of these cases in the courts as an argument that the law cannot be so strictly enforced, the drys insist that this is untrue, since injunction proceedings can be brought under the law, thus avoiding the necessity for grand jury action and jury trials.

"The question of the sincerity of the officials of the city as a whole," says William H. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League, "will be determined by results, because they can get action if they wish it."

At the same time the drys insist there is no excuse for the Legislature's defeat of the amendment offered by district attorneys, which would have facilitated the trial of liquor cases by disposing of them in the Court of Special Sessions without jury trial as misdemeanors.

PAMPHLET BARRED FROM THE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California.—Permission to circulate the pamphlet "America is Calling" in the public schools of the State, was again denied by the State Board of Education at a recent hearing in Sacramento, called at the request of the federation. In a letter that has been made public, Will C. Wood, superintendent of public instruction, states:

"The pamphlet entitled 'America is Calling' is clearly a purposeful appeal of a partisan character, and ought never to have been permitted to be distributed in any school in the State. This office has barred all publications of a communistic nature whose purpose was to make converts or secure partisans."

RESTRICTIVE MOVE AND FORD WEEKLY

Dr. William L. Sullivan Says
Curbing of Newspaper Is
Reflection of Attempt to Muzz-
le Freedom of Expression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Attempts at suppression of the Dearborn Independent, the weekly newspaper published at Dearborn, Michigan, by Henry Ford, not only violate the fundamental of freedom, but reflect a tendency toward reaction, which would permit a multitude of abuses, declared the Rev. William L. Sullivan, of the All Souls' Unitarian Church of New York, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It would be far better, he said, to err on the side of liberty than to permit a movement of repression to gain a foothold and muzzle the press, the public library, the pulpit and the platform in the United States.

"We will agree," Dr. Sullivan asserted, "that, regardless of whether Mr. Ford is saying foolish things about the Jewish people, it is not consistent with our American ideals of liberty that his publication should be denied place in libraries and forbidden the streets in such a high-handed way as it has been in several instances. Whatever the thesis being presented, both sides have a right to a hearing without the arbitrary interference of individuals or agencies which set themselves up as judges of what the people shall read. Such authority goes as far as curbing that which is indecent or obviously slanderous, but it ends there."

"But, while we agree on principle, we must often go further and consider what abuses its violation may lead to. In the United States Congress preceding the present one, a Congressman introduced a bill, which, happily, was defeated, which would have barred from the mails any publication that took exception to the acts and opinions of any religious group of American citizens. It would have vested the power to determine violations in the Postmaster-General. In the New York Legislature, two such bills, and the sentiment for restrictive legislation in this direction has shown itself elsewhere."

It is useless to deny, Dr. Sullivan pointed out, that there are interests and organizations working in the direction of suppression, seeking to muzzle the mediums of expression which may differ with them. At present, he said, this movement for restriction is taking form in attempts at legislation. Political pressure and other forces of power are also being brought to bear on such institutions as public libraries and on such public agencies as police forces.

"While we should not be too sensitive," Dr. Sullivan continued, "we must be constantly on our guard. One instance of restriction established leads to 20 abuses, and such movements must not be allowed to achieve their inception. We must adhere to the American right of expressing a just opinion."

"Mr. Ford's paper, in one of its articles, made a reference to Unitarianism, which I know to be wrong, but I most certainly should not subscribe to Unitarians boycotting or acting against the newspaper, on that account. In fact it is the activities against the publication and the legislative drives for restriction of liberty which led me to do something I had never expected to do—subscribe for the Dearborn Independent."

PLAN FOR BOLÍVAR STATUE UNVEILING

President Harding to Speak at
Ceremony in Central Park in
New York—Visitors Received

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—For the first time since his inauguration, President Harding comes to New York City today to make the principal address at the unveiling of the Farnham equestrian statue of Gen. Simon Bolívar in Central Park. The President will be in the city only a few hours, arriving in the middle of the afternoon and returning to Washington after the ceremony.

Yesterday members of the special commission from Venezuela, which is to present the statue, were received at City Hall by Mayor Hylan, who welcomed them in the name of the city. Led by Eustaban Gil Borges, Minister of Foreign Relations of Venezuela, the delegation then presented to the city the Order of the Liberator, a sunburst medal of gold and brilliant, pinning it on the city flag.

The ceremonies today will open with the arrival of the party of diplomats from Washington, led by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Don Santos A. Domínguez, Envoy Extraordinary of Venezuela to the United States, with the diplomatic corps from all the South American nations and members of the Cabinet of the United States. They will be escorted by the mayor's committee on reception of distinguished guests to the headquarters of the Venezuelan delegation, at the Waldorf, where they will be received by the delegation, together with Governor Miller, Mayor Hylan and others. Then Dr. Borges will entertain the party at luncheon.

The presidential party will arrive at Pennsylvania station about 3 and will proceed direct to the Waldorf, where the guests will be presented to the President, after which the party will leave for the unveiling, proceeding up Fifth Avenue, which is decorated with Venezuelan flags, to Central Park, and then across through the park to Bolí-

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EUROPEAN PLAN

var Hill, near Sixty-Fourth Street.

Mr. René Viviani, special envoy from France, will join the party at the time of the President's arrival and participate in the exercises in the park.

A guard of honor, composed of 200 sailors from the Brazilian battleship, Minas Geraes, and detachments of United States soldiers, sailors and marines, under command of Col. W. G. Doane, U. S. A., will surround the statue, and a presidential salute will be fired as the President enters the park.

CHILE'S PRESIDENT FOR DRY MOVEMENT

SANTIAGO, Chile.—President Arturo Alessandri declared himself a strong supporter of the temperance movement on Sunday, when he received Miss Anna Gordon, vice president of the world's W. C. T. U. He gave Miss Gordon a message for President Warren G. Harding, asserting that he coincided with the American Chief Executive in the latter's aspirations for American welfare.

IRRIGATION INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California.—The past decade has seen a great increase in irrigation enterprises in Santa Barbara County, the acreage under irrigation being 37,875 in 1920, an increase of 178.4 per cent over the 1910 acreage irrigated.

TAYLOR PRESIDENCY ACCEPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

UPLAND, Indiana.—James N. Taylor, D. D., of New York, an official of the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has accepted the presidency of Taylor University here.

CAFES

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SENTIMENT FOR PROHIBITION GROWS

Figures From Massachusetts Town Election Returns Show Further Gains Against the 2.75 Per Cent Beer Proposal Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Further indications of a growing sentiment for prohibition are to be found in the annual town elections in Massachusetts, statistics gathered by the Anti-Saloon League showing that no less than 148 towns reversed their attitude of last year and voted "no" on the question of whether license should be granted for the sale of certain non-intoxicating beverages. The supporters of 2.75 per cent beer are therefore finding little comfort in a review of the figures from the town elections.

In 1920 the liquor interests took a great deal of pleasure in pointing out that a large number of towns had voted "yes" on the question of whether license should be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors, this question being forced on the ballot because the Massachusetts Legislature had taken no action whereby it could be legally removed. They assumed that the vote gave ample evidence of an antagonistic attitude against the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution and a general desire on the part of the people for the sale of 2.75 per cent beer and light wines.

Following the adoption of a referendum making 2.75 per cent beer the legal standard for Massachusetts and notwithstanding the fact that such a measure would be inoperative in the face of the provisions of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act the question was put on the ballots in the city and town elections with somewhat unexpected and surprising results for the interests, which had held that an expression of the people would be overwhelmingly against prohibition. The fact too that the referendum itself was adopted only by a small margin and would have been rejected by a substantial majority had it not been for the Boston vote had somewhat dampened the enthusiasm of the liquor workers.

NEW YORK TRANSIT BOARD APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Gov. Nathan L. Miller has appointed as transit commissioners in New York, George McAneny, chairman, formerly president of the Board of Aldermen and for a time acting Mayor of the city and a member of the city's transit committee, which drafted the contract for the present dual subway system; Leroy T. Harkness of Brooklyn, formerly assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission and chief of the Rapid Transit Bureau, and Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Mr. McAneny and Mr. Harkness have issued statements to the effect that their general procedure will follow the lines indicated in Governor Miller's message and the traction act itself, and that they realize that they have an unusual opportunity for constructive accomplishment.

MILWAUKEE DOWNER CHOOSES PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—By unanimous vote, the trustees of Milwaukee Downer College have selected Miss Lucia Russell Briggs, a member of the faculty of Simmons College, Boston, as president of that college for girls. Miss Briggs, who will succeed Miss Helen Sabin, is a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts and received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts at Radcliffe College. Before joining Simmons College Miss Briggs was an instructor in the high school at Oak Park, Illinois, and at Charlton School, New York.

COLLEGE MEN VOTE DOWN HONOR SYSTEM

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The voting down of the honor system and the mutual agreement for more concentrated effort by the college publications in national advertising, were features of the second day of the intercollegiate conference on undergraduate government, held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The laying of plans for the exchange of news between colleges by wireless telegraphy was another result of the meeting. In the discussions much attention was given to interfraternity relations and the influence which publications exerted on

THEATERS

Miss Margalo Gillmore Interviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Playgoers who have seen "The Famous Mrs. Fair" have reported to their friends, along with their other comment upon James Forbes' comedy, that one of the most interesting performances given by the company was the acting of Sylvia Fair by Miss Margalo Gillmore. Miss Gillmore manages to get an effect of naturalness without lapsing at any time into the commonplace or the trivial which so often passes for naturalness in acting. Moreover, she succeeds in visualizing the sharp changes in the girl's manner that result from her dancing on the edges of a fast set when Sylvia's father and mother neglect her in the pressure of their own interests. After a recent matinee at the Hollis Street Theater, Boston, Miss Gillmore talked briefly about her work.

"Only during rehearsal, I believe, should a player allow his line of action to be suggested," she said. "So much depends upon the response of the listener that one really cannot work out the best way of speaking a line without noting the effect on the listener. Unless a player keeps his characterization fluid, so to speak, until the rehearsal has taught him what he needs to know about the particular role in hand, he is bound to give a generalized rather than an individualized performance. He will present a type rather than a character."

Miss Gillmore spoke with warmth of the educational value to a young player of rehearsing under a stage director as expert as Henry Miller, and of acting in company with him and Miss Blanche Bates. The scene of confidences in the third act of "The Famous Mrs. Fair," when Sylvia gets into her mother's lap, was the outcome of a proposal of Mr. Miller's at a rehearsal, when, after many trials, it was seen that the right note of intimacy had not been struck. After that the scene went well. Because of the rightness of the stage direction, the talk at last sounded right, and the players felt at ease within the situation.

"The part of Sylvia has been beautifully written by Mr. Forbes," Miss Gillmore continued. "Sometimes the words of a part are so awkwardly phrased that one cannot say them without stopping to think of the sentence constructions. But Sylvia's words come naturally to my lips. Mr. Forbes, I think, understood her thoughts. Certainly the thoughts implied by the lines seem to me to be just right."

"It is the surface change that takes place in Sylvia during the course of the story that makes her so interesting to act. So many parts are on a level, in a single key all through the play, almost in one mood though the story may cover a period of several months or even years. That Sylvia is affected only superficially by her unhappy experience, that she is fundamentally the same girl when her parents are reconciled as she was before they became at all estranged, is what I hope I succeed in indicating."

Miss Gillmore next season is to have the leading role in "The Straw," a drama by Eugene O'Neill. The play is not to be given at a series of special matinees but it is to be presented under George Tyler's management as a regular theater offering.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN ONTARIO LIQUOR ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Following the announcement which he made in the Ontario Legislature some time ago, W. E. Ramey, Attorney-General, has introduced a bill containing all the amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act that will be proposed by the Drury Government this session. The main feature of the bill is that it provides that persons convicted of breach of the Ontario Temperance Act have the right to appeal from the conviction to a county judge, sitting in chambers without a jury if notice of such appeal is given to the prosecutor or complainant and to the convicting magistrate within 10 days of the conviction.

A new feature is that any informant or complainant dissatisfied with an order of dismissal made by a magistrate under the Ontario Temperance Act may, with the consent of the Attorney-General, procure within 15 days of the date of the order of dismissal, appeal to the Divisional Court of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

NEBRASKA MOTION PICTURE MEASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—State motion picture censorship, provided for in a House bill, was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 15. For it was substituted a bill which prohibits the portrayal of films touching upon various named crimes, except where a moral is being taught. Each manufacturer must deposit \$1000, to be forfeited if any prohibited film is shown. Local officials are charged with seeing that the law is enforced, and they are subject to removal if they do not act. Any manufacturer convicted of violation of this law is perpetually barred from the State. A fee of \$2 for each reel is required to pay the expense of law enforcement.

HIGHWAY PROJECTS UNDER INQUIRY

Disclosure of Alleged Abuses Under Federal Aid Plan in Arkansas Prompts Investigation by Bureau of Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of allegations of graft and misappropriation in connection with road construction in some of the states, and particularly in the State of Arkansas, where most serious conditions have been revealed, the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture is conducting an investigation to ascertain to what extent the federal aid projects are free from the conditions complained of in connection with other projects.

Thomas H. McDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, has issued a statement to the effect that investigation has revealed that the federal aid projects are "notably free from the serious conditions" such as are said to surround other highway construction in the State of Arkansas.

The Arkansas situation was primarily responsible for the agitation in Congress to conduct a general investigation of road projects before any more federal funds for highway construction in cooperation with the states were appropriated. The Bureau of Public Roads has found that the conditions which led to unwarranted levies and taxation out of proportion to properties grew out of special local laws, and not out of the laxity of state laws or federal regulations.

Abuses Complained Of

While reasonable protection against unfair assessments is provided under the state law in accordance with which federal aid is given, the statement of the Bureau of Public Roads said that "in special districts, on the contrary, it is alleged that the limit on assessments is raised to a practically confiscatory level; that unjust discriminations are made in the law, and that, on account of special provisions, assessments are not always in proportion to benefits."

"The districts are created by acts of the legislature, and not upon the petition of the landowners, and opportunity for appeal is usually denied," the report says, and continues: "The Department of Agriculture has not been advised of any injustice in connection with federal aid projects in such districts. In every case the legal procedure required by state statutes and by the federal aid road act has been followed to the letter. The federal aid road act made its operation in each state subject to prior assent on the part of the legislature of such state, and provides that the work in any state shall be done in accordance with state laws."

"The principal difficulties which the government has encountered in its work in Arkansas have arisen from causes altogether aside from the act creating the districts. They are due mainly to the peculiar conception of the federal aid road act held by officials of the state highway department which has led them to act as though the only function of the Secretary of Agriculture was to approve any project which the State Department might submit. It has been necessary on a number of occasions to deny the correctness of this interpretation."

Promises Not Fulfilled

"Further trouble has been caused by the ill-advised promises of federal assistance made by persons connected with or associated with the State Department. These promises have been made without definite knowledge as to whether there would be money enough to fulfill them, or whether the details of the projects submitted would be satisfactory to the federal government. The failure to comply with these promises has developed considerable local dissatisfaction and a feeling upon the part of those unfamiliar with the facts and with the limitations imposed by the federal aid road act, that the federal government was in some way to blame.

"The Department of Agriculture, through its specialists in the Bureau of Public Roads, has made several efforts to assist the state in the correction of the laws and the conditions which are now complained of, but has met with no great success on account of local resistance. The only hope of improvement is in a realization of the seriousness of the situation by the people of the state."

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LIQUOR BILL PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
VICTORIA, British Columbia—Before British Columbia's new liquor control bill finally passed the Legislature many efforts were made to have the measure include a provision which would permit of the sale of beer by persons other than the government. All kinds of pressure was brought to bear on the members of the Legislature to support an amendment providing for the sale of beer with 2 per cent alcohol by weight by persons or institutions other than government vendors, but when this was put to a vote it was defeated by 23 to 12. The amendment was opposed by J. Oliver, the Premier, and W. J. Bowser, leader of the Conservative Opposition. Amendments to the Liquor Control Bill introduced by the Attorney-General, and incorporated in the measure, were the outcome of the prolonged debate on this contentious legislation. One of these provided that only registered guests in hotel

rooms with baggage and personal effects will be entitled to liquor in their hotel rooms. It was not considered necessary, however, to provide for the registration of the amounts of liquor taken into hotels. It was also provided that it shall be obligatory on all municipalities to turn over to the Board of Control all confiscated liquor. A measure of control will be retained by this board with regard to the municipalities' share of the profits of the liquor trade so that hospitals and schools will receive a share. An amendment was passed to eliminate the date for the marking of private stocks of liquor.

EXACT JUSTICE TO NEGRO URGED

One Safe Path for Him Is That Leading to White Man's Conscience, Says Southerner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAMPTON, Virginia—Thomas W. Bickett, former Governor of North Carolina, declared at the closing session of the celebration of the fifty-third anniversary of Hampton Institute that "the Negro is entitled to equal and exact justice before the law and the white man must accord him that justice or be false to all those traditions which have made the Anglo-Saxon race the glory of the world." Mr. Bickett referred to Hampton Institute as a foundation and shrine "from which are constantly flowing streams that make waste places glad and attract pilgrims who come to Hampton for a new birth of courage, faith, and love. The Ku-Klux Klan believes in the whisper, and that is why I rose up and hit it in North Carolina with all my might. The one safe path for the Negro to follow is the path that leads straight to the door of the white man's conscience."

"Talcott Williams of New York spoke on economic independence through industry and pointed out the important economic advantages to be won through peace and harmony between the two races."

The Rev. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University presented the graduating class to the Hampton Institute board of trustees. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton, presided.

CANADA TACKLING RAILWAY PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
MONTREAL, Quebec—Vital issues of the day were discussed by Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, when he addressed a gathering under the auspices of the newly-organized women's branch of the National Liberal and Conservative Association of Montreal. The Premier pointed out that Canada, after having emerged triumphantly from a dark and dangerous term of years, found itself necessarily in a position that was bound to follow a period of intense emotion and excitement, when all forces of the world were being adjusted to new events, a period of readjustment and reaction to normal conditions and time.

"There is much to be grateful for in this country," Mr. Meighen said. "There is not a nation where the aggregate wealth is more generally and widely distributed than in Canada. The number of rich in Canada is relatively few. It is the province of government by every just means in its power to see that the industry and enterprise in a nation, if too, is the province of government to see that those in front get no advantage over those behind, and that as a result there be the widest distribution of good things."

Mr. Meighen then made a reference to the railway problem. The government could not avoid the policy which it had pursued, he said. It was a question of either allowing the railways to disappear or to take over the responsibility of operating them. The former course was impossible as incurring great loss to Canada. The latter was difficult and it was inevitable that matters should not be satisfactory. The tremendous increases in the cost of labor and material could not be accompanied with equal increases in fares. The deficits were no worse than those of other countries, while geographically Canada had enormous distances which made her transportation problems fundamentally greater. Canada had been overbuilt as to railways, perhaps 25 or 30 years ahead. The building up of the railway system had involved responsibilities with regard to the towns and industries whose growth had been encouraged. These could not be shelved. The government had taken over the task of operating the railways and would give it a fair trial. If it could not make a success of them perhaps some one else might, but the course adopted by the government was inevitable.

LABOR SUPPORTS PRESIDENT

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chilean workmen held a mass meeting on Sunday to give evidence of their support of President Arturo Alessandri in his political conflict with the Chilean Senate.

Classified Advertisements

NOTICE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Metropolitan District Commission, Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for building and erecting steel picket fences and gates, chain link fences and new chain link fences, Bunker Hill Reservation, Boston, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M. of April 23, 1921. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications. First of proposal, contract and blank form, and plans may be obtained at the office of the Park Engineering Department, 18 Tremont Street, at a deposit of \$5 which will be required for copies of the above-mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. JOHN R. HAMILTON, Chief Engineer.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

ESPERANZA IRIS

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Theater Correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—On a fair estimate of the significance of persons and the things they have done in recent times on the stage of Madrid, it may be a point as to whether the coming of Esperanza Iris will not turn out to be a matter of highest consequence. It has established a new vogue, set a new standard, and may produce the neglect of something that has been as an institution.

This, in brief, means that Esperanza Iris, in one year in Spain, chiefly in Madrid and the northern summer resorts, has introduced for the first time and has made the people delight in the best musical comedies or operettas that have been produced in foreign countries in recent years. The extraordinary success, showing but slight advance in native production, have been largely responsible for keeping out the more delicate and prettier musical comedies which, whatever might be their deficiencies, often have far more artistic and musical stuff in them than the zarzuelas.

One remembers reading, in March, 1920, a Madrid newspaper on "La Conquista de Madrid," written by Pedro María, the novelist. It was devoted to the success that had just been achieved by the new invader, Esperanza Iris, the Mexican, and her company, the news of whose coming had been more or less disregarded, until she actually appeared on the stage of the Teatro Zarsuela. Before the curtain rose on her first performance, everybody, he said, was to some extent concealing their distrust of the praises of Esperanza Iris that had preceded her, feeling that something a little curious and that was the best they were about to receive. Before the night was over they recoiled absolutely and frankly, while Esperanza Iris sat wondering upon the ease of a victory that for years she had been dreaming of.

We were speaking with Esperanza Iris upon these and other things, when the further days of the conquest and occupation were numbered. She had been here almost a year; soon she would leave Madrid for Valencia, then down to Cordoba and Seville. Then away to South America and Cuba and many other places, and home again to Mexico and to the Teatro Zarsuela. Iris that she has there. For she is Mexican, born at Tabasco. But in her keenness, her fiery manner, her vitality, she is a Spanish Mexican, and in her speech a fine Castilian. She has just finished another performance of a pretty operetta with the name of "Nancy," written for her by Madrid dramatic critic, Don Luis Galdon, writing under the name of Luis de los Rios. "Yes," she said, "Madrid had been a great wonder, a great surprise, a great delight to me."

I had two ambitions and their realization has given me two nights of the most ineffable happiness: one of them was the opening of my theater in Mexico, and the other when I received the applause of the Madrilenian public for the first time. That was my supreme aspiration. My artistic career, such as it has been, was terminated then. I could go on working and being happy, as I shall, but there was nothing more for me to achieve in my own little world and in my own way. On the night of my debut in the Teatro Zarsuela here, I could only express my gratitude and tears for it all. Do not think that these sentiments of supreme satisfaction at success in Madrid alter all other places, or that of aspiration for it, are attained, or that they represent tacit and courteous phrases on the part of the guest. They are very sincere, because after all Madrid is the artistic capital, the metropolis, the supreme artistic arbiter of all the peoples and the lands that owe themselves and their being largely or entirely to Spain. That is well understood by all concerned. It follows that the artist to establish complete success must inevitably, if there is the courage and the spirit of adventure—and likewise the means—make the trial of Madrid.

It is right and proper, and it is also conventional, that one who achieves a measure of success should have had severe struggles at the beginning, but I do not think that the severity of my own was quite conventional. You see, I am a native of Tabasco, I had seven brothers and sisters, and we were very poor. My mother was a teacher, and to relieve her of the constant care of such a large family, I was put out into a lodging house kept by the godmother of one of my sisters. Here members of traveling theatrical companies used to stay. The players excited my interest. There was something strange and mysterious about these persons, half of whose lives were spent in representing so many different types. Put to bed at 9 o'clock at night, I stole out two hours later, when supposed to be sleeping, and went to the theater to watch them. Next day I would try to act what I had seen. Times became worse; my stepfather was without occupation. I was put into a charitable institution in Mexico City.

One day there came there a Mr. Rossi, one of the actors who had stayed in the lodging house at Tabasco, saying he was getting together a children's company for some theatrical performances, and asking if I would form part of it. My parents' permission was necessary. They gave it, making it a condition that I should change my name, which was not originally Iris. I made my debut in the Teatro Arbo. She sighed at the recollection, and explained that her salary was \$70 a month, that her stepfather earned \$30. Her home was far from the theater, necessitating her taking with her every morning a little bread and something for her supper, which she ate alone on the stage in the gloomy and silent theater when all the rest had gone out to dine. However, a few years later she married

and her husband became the proprietor of that theater. Success attended her.

She is affluent now, but even after the first success it was not always thus. A time came again when she had to start afresh and without a centime. Traders gave her credit for dresses and goods needed to fit out a company she at once proceeded to form, she worked day and night, saved most severely all the time, succeeded, and in a few years opened the Teatro Esperanza Iris, a fine structure in Mexico City. There is nothing very surprising, after all, in the attitude of Madrid to this lady. When was ever the appeal of merit and romance left unheeded in their capital is the question Madrilenians would ask.

SHAW ON THE GERMAN STAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Interest in Bernard Shaw's plays in Berlin shows no signs of waning. Three are being played nightly—"Captain Brassbound's Conversion," "A Man of Destiny," and "The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet," and two others—"Mrs. Warren's Profession" and "Arms and the Man"—on at least three evenings weekly, not to mention many matinee performances.

The first night performance of "Arms and the Man" provoked a hostile demonstration at the Schiller Theater from a group of Bulgarian students who professed to see an insult to their national honor in that witty comedy. The police put out the interruptions, the newspaper critics hurried back to their offices to compose ardent defenses of the playwright and on the following night the new group of playgoers who had previously but dimly heard of Shaw through the theater. "Arms and the Man" was well acted and well staged and even had it not the advertisement mentioned from the indignant Bulgarians, would have certainly met with success. "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" is being played at the People's Theater, where it has a box office as well as an artistic success. The audiences of this theater are in the main, composed of workmen, their wives, clerks, typists, and smaller government officials, and Shaw's style—that curious combination of knockabout comedy and salon wit—makes an appeal alike to those who like broad humor and those whose palate has now been trained to finer appreciations.

The rôle Shaw provided, for Miss Ellen Terry is being played well in Berlin by Miss Helen Fehdner. "A Man of Destiny" and "The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet" are running as a double bill at the Tribune. Of the two, "The Man of Destiny" has met with the greater success, mainly because the subject is "better" known. In both productions, however, the German tendency—so far as the drama, at least, is concerned—to emphasize comedy until it becomes broad farce and farce until it becomes burlesque is noticeable.

NEW PLAYS IN THE ARGENTINE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The season of drama in the Argentine continues with more courage on the part of the playwrights than indulgence from the critics. The contest is in itself a drama well worth watching, for a host of new talents is coming to the fore, and as quickly as harsh criticism routs one phalanx another has appeared. For themes the authors range the universe, now falling into the frying pan of a willful exoticism into the fire of a nationalism that is but half understood.

It does not yet seem to have occurred to any appreciable number of the able writers that the city of Buenos Aires itself, with its population drawn from all over the world, presents one of the most inspiring backgrounds that any person with a dramatic instinct could desire. Not alone the life of the forbidding "conventillos," the analogues, though not the counterparts, of American slum tenements, not alone the "high society," whose eyes look longingly across the ocean toward Paris. For in between lies much of the real city, with material enough for scores of valid interpretations of the daily and nightly scene. It is only 11 years since Florencio Sánchez's labors for the Rioplatense stage were ended by his migration to Italy; here was a man who instinctively grasped the significance of the life around him, whether in country or city. He left 20 plays, most of them in print today, for his countrymen of the Plata to study for the history of Uruguayan and the Argentine stages is practically one.

Yet who has profited by his remarkable impulse? The Argentine stage has declined since 1910; an authors' society that thinks more of royalties and "sure-fire" stuff than of art almost controls the boards, to the detriment of the national theater. Not valid dramaturgy is the aim, but long runs, long lines at the box office. For the present, then, the earnest aims of a groping youth must compensate for an utter lack of technical skill. These writers, so fervent in their admiration for France, have taken over French themes, stock and barrel, but have not profited by the one French element that they most need—technical proficiency. Here is an ambient producing fine contemporary poets, who command the nuances of verbal music—a milieu in which good novelists are arising, with due conception of structure as well as plot; yet the drama suffers from the very defects that have been conquered elsewhere. "En un rincón de la selva" ("In a Forest Haunt") is by Dr. Ricardo A. Paz, and is labeled a tragedy in three acts. Of course the play turns out to

be really a melodrama—a variant of the ancient, dusty, creaky triangle, which this time occurs in a forest wild. The critics have truly pointed out that the tale might just as well have occurred in the capital—that the forest has nothing to do with the case. But what hasn't been pointed out to some of the critics is this: that even if a young author calls his play a tragedy, that is no valid excuse for a great clanking of the critical machinery, with learned citations from Aristotle's Poetics and Boileau's Poétique, et cetera, ad nauseam. If a play is so evidently bad on the face of things, why call in the ancients to witness its swift departure? Yet Dr. Paz's first effort revealed a man with promising powers of dialogue and a certain dramatic sense, as well as an actress new to the Argentine stage. Miss Bertha Singermann at once takes her place among the better of the young performers, and achieved the feat of stepping right from the training school to a successful debut.

"Mas fuerte que nosotros" ("Stronger Than Ourselves") is by Arturo Abalos, and is a study in ecstasies. "Aha," cries the critic as the agent of the work dawns upon him, "here is an opportunity to quote Le Danec on 'ecstasy as the basis of all society.'" and surely enough, instead of dismissing another beginner's play with the few words of censure and approbation that its various parts call for, we must listen to a discourse upon ecstasies, as well as upon the inadvisability of personalism in the drama. The simple truth would be that Mr. Abalos is a bit of an intellectual in the theater, as one of the reviewers remarks, and that his details are fine, though his composition is weak. For the rest, nothing startling, nothing to set the Rio de la Plata afire.

"Los Salvajes" ("The Savages") is from the pen of Alberto Ghiraudo, known for his poems of social protest, his journalistic collections, his previous plays. But the piece, called a dramatic troyan, showed that the reviewers could be quite as savage as the title. They find it in nothing to praise the writer of "Alma Gaucha." It seems to be a reversion to the previous type of gaucho play, in which the plenty of cowboy bluster fills the action. The theme raises a larger one than that of nationalism in the Argentine drama. The advocates of such a nationalism are numerous, not always agreeing upon matters of emphasis, and frequently forgetting that there is something more to Argentine nationality than ranting gaucho.

"The Trial of Joan of Arc" is by Emile Moreau, presented in the English translation of the Argentine stage. The incidental music from Tchaikovsky's opera, "The Maid of Orleans," is Shubert Theater, New York City, beginning April 12, 1921. The cast:

Delafontaine.....Joseph Matthews
William Halton.....Byron Foulger
Nassau.....Marcel Violette
Earl of Stafford.....Charles Webster
Jean Moreau.....Cameron Matthews
Tiphaine.....Harry Harfoot
Chamberlain.....Greg Robbins
Winchester.....Eugene Powers
Earl of Warwick.....Henry Hull
Duke of Bedford.....Fred Eric
Pierres Cauchon.....William Street
Plenty of cowboys.....Albert Gran
Henry VI.....Katherine Roberts
Catherine.....Marion Barney
D'Elvaine.....Lark Taylor
Loyseleur.....Ralph Roder
Lennister.....Howard Kyle
Manchon.....William Henry
Yambard.....Lenox Pope
Vernon.....William Street
John Grey.....Glenn Coulter
Jean D'Arce.....Margaret Anglin
Deluxembourg.....Cameron Matthews
Goodale.....Harry Ashford
Berwolt.....Ralph G. Kemmet
Will.....Jack Jackson
Leparentier.....William F. Canfield

TWO HAMLETS AT THE "OLD VIC"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The enthusiastic reports we had heard concerning Mr. Ernest Milton's performance as Hamlet, at the Old Vic, led us to see for ourselves whether that rôle revealed in him qualities which his excellent Romeo had not afforded him opportunity to bring out. This did not prove to be altogether the case, but Mr. Milton's rendering, nevertheless, had many beauties, and made a most interesting contrast with that of Mr. Rupert Harvey, who took up the rôle during the second week. So wide is the part's scope and range, that while no one man can bring out all that is in every episode—Henry Irving was supreme in the play scene, and Forbes-Robertson's triumph was in that with the queen—every capable player, it would seem, can do something with it, and Messrs. Milton and Harvey are more than merely capable players.

Milton's Prince of Denmark is a piece of acting that no lover of Shakespeare can watch without delight. Essentially thoughtful in type, and, like his Romeo, intensely romantic, he speaks beautifully and correctly, moves with a freedom and lightness, and gesticulates with a grace and felicity, that are quite captivating. In emotion and action he is at his best—always earnest, sympathetic and impressive, though occasionally letting movement take a little behind the word. Factors of the soliloquies are excellent, and we liked much the mystical note of the far-away that he put into his "undiscovered country." Those words revealed an imagination reaching out into the past.

Mr. Milton's worst fault is his failure to cast off the melancholy of Hamlet's thought. So deeply, it seems, is the young actor's mind filled with the sadness of it all, that he cannot assume—accurately even for a moment—the "santist disposition," the joviality, the occasional flash of scornful pleasure in his own powers of satire that are part of the character. Hamlet is a most moody prince; and this prince, indeed, has his moods; but they are all poetical, thoughtful, abstracted, melancholy. Lacking mercurial mood and irony, they lacked contrast also, and, to that extent, failed of full effect. Strength, too, was wanting—the strength that, born of moral grandeur and worth, uplifts and colors the character, and pictures the complete man, as Shakespeare drew him. Mr. Milton sometimes moans, and sometimes intones, lines that should be more directly spoken, and, especially in the scene with his mother—one of the great tests—in which the nobility of Hamlet reaches its highest expression, he still allowed paths to subside him, just as he had allowed it to subside his scene with Ophelia.

Mr. Rupert Harvey is an actor of different mold. Intellectually inferior to his fellow, and more melodramatic in method, he often excels Mr. Milton in scenes that call for strong, straight playing. In that with the queen, just spoken of, for example, his more robust physique and mentality would not permit paths to hamper his work. He could be cruel to the erring woman, and was so, and scored by it dramatically. Harvey, too, could, and did, show the audience vividly that the play's the thing.

Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the King, because his conception of that scheme as the key to solution, was clear, and directly dramatic.

In the reading scene with Polonius, Mr. Milton's delivery of "You are a fishmonger" was done with a vague, half-awakened, dreamlike irony that was most truthful. Mr. Harvey spoke the words with what seemed intentional humor. The latter's irony and satire with the old minister were almost flippant, where Milton was philosophically bored. Neither was quite scornful enough, we thought. Another typical contrast of method was on the rhyming act.

That ever I was born to set it right, which Mr. Harvey spoke rather in the manner of one who has an eye to an effective curtain, than in that of an interpreter sounding the heart of Hamlet.

"THE TRIAL OF JOAN OF ARC"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Trial of Joan of Arc" by Emile Moreau, presented in the English translation of the Argentine stage. The incidental music from Tchaikovsky's opera, "The Maid of Orleans," is Shubert Theater, New York City, beginning April 12, 1921. The cast:

Delafontaine.....Joseph Matthews
William Halton.....Byron Foulger
Nassau.....Marcel Violette
Earl of Stafford.....Charles Webster
Jean Moreau.....Cameron Matthews
Tiphaine.....Harry Harfoot
Chamberlain.....Greg Robbins
Winchester.....Eugene Powers
Earl of Warwick.....Henry Hull
Duke of Bedford.....Fred Eric
Pierres Cauchon.....William Street
Plenty of cowboys.....Albert Gran
Henry VI.....Katherine Roberts
Catherine.....Marion Barney
D'Elvaine.....Lark Taylor
Loyseleur.....Ralph Roder
Lennister.....Howard Kyle
Manchon.....William Henry
Yambard.....Lenox Pope
Vernon.....William Street
John Grey.....Glenn Coulter
Jean D'Arce.....Margaret Anglin
Deluxembourg.....Cameron Matthews
Goodale.....Harry Ashford
Berwolt.....Ralph G. Kemmet
Will.....Jack Jackson
Leparentier.....William F. Canfield

NEW YORK, New York.—No two types of talent could be imagined going better together than Moreau as author and Miss Anglin as actress. If ever the right dramatist and the right interpreter met, it is here. Both he and she are conscientiously traditional in their methods and unashamedly romantic in their outlook, quite despising, for the time being at least, viewpoints which are regarded modern, such as those of realism, impressionism, and symbolism. He goes right ahead, endeavoring to win the popular fancy with characters and plot that are of the theater theatrical, while she proceeds to try to captivate the general heart with a style of speech and a quality of impersonation that are of the stage stage.

It is a strange way, indeed, that artists sometimes have of frankly admitting that statues are mere stone, that pictures are nothing but canvas and paint, that music is only the scraping, blowing, and banging of instruments, and that drama is just men and women wearing clothes not their own, talking with feigned voices and going through motions that are make-believe. When, however, they do so as the writer of "The Trial of Joan of Arc" and the players who characterize the girl of Domrémy and her ecclesiastical and academic accusers at the Shubert Theater do, they get down to certain permanencies, where the footing is comfortable and secure. Moreau's piece, which partakes somewhat of the ingenuousness of a morality and a pageant, is today precisely what a French critic described it on the occasion of the first presentation at Sarah Bernhardt's Theater in Paris 13 years ago, a slow and massive thing. It was old-fashioned even then, and, of course, it remains old-fashioned now. But after everything unfavorable has been said, it is an interesting and convincing work, and it is a splendid illustration of how historic authenticity and the dialogue and action of the playhouse can be reconciled. Possibly Moreau in his insistence on fidelity to fact supplies his picture with too many persons hostile to the heroines. His cardinal, earl, bishop, inquisitor, university rector, and what not, make a rather awful clutter of villains. Did not Mme. Bernhardt render their number considerably when she went about the United States in war time with this scene in her repertory? But notwithstanding the superfluity, each of the figures has a distinct physiognomy, and two or three of those condemned in the condemnation proceedings of the maid are persons of memorably clear features. Bedford, the regent who tries as well as he knows how to protect the prisoner, and Bishop Cauchon, who finds technical abolition for himself in showing her kindness, are characters worthy of the powers of first-rate actors.

Miss Anglin as Joan relies on the nobility of her cause rather than on the shrewdness of her insight and the keenness of her tongue; whereas she departs manifestly from the Bernhardt model. She is rather inclined to let Mr. Eric portray Bedford and Mr. Gran portray Cauchon in their own way than to do it for them by assuming an attitude of extraordinary tenderness and sweetness toward the one and an attitude of exaggerated

respect and disdain toward the other; wherein, again, her study differs, no doubt, from the French actress. In voice and gesture the entire Anglin company is excellent, and the production, from every standpoint, whether scenic, musical or any other, is a proud achievement.

STAGE VERSION OF "RHODA FLEMING"

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Theater Correspondent

"Rhoda Fleming" adapted by A. Philpott from the novel of George Meredith, at the Ambassador Theater, London. The cast:

Anthony Hackbutt.....William Armstrong
Mrs. Gannon.....Bruce Winston
Rhoda Fleming.....Moyna Macgill
Farmer Fleming.....Garry Mann
Mrs. Sumit.....Allan Jayson
Mr. Sumit.....Clare Great
Robert.....Eric Cowley
Squire Blonovoe.....Malcolm Morley
Edward Blonovoe.....Campbell Fletcher
Aileen Blonovoe.....Garry Mann
Maid.....Mrs. Leonard
Watkins.....Ivor Barnard
Dahlia Fleming.....Dorothy Massingham

LONDON, England.—The Playwrights Theater has had the distinction, at the second of its special matinees, of producing the first dramatic adaptation of a novel by George Meredith which has ever been put on the stage. The novel in question is "Rhoda Fleming," a story which stands apart from the rest of Meredith's work.

Meredith himself, though he wrote an essay on the meaning of comedy which has become classical, had apparently no talent for playwrighting. His only play, at least so far as the public is aware, was a tentative piece, being written partly in verse and partly in prose, and it was left unfinished. Nor when the fragment was acted did it appear as an unachieved masterpiece. Indeed, it scarcely "got across" at all. Meredith's usual method of writing was too subtle for the stage.

But in "Rhoda Fleming" he deserted his usual method and wrote a book which is strong and simple alike in its plot, its characterization and its style; a book, therefore, more likely to yield good results at the hands of the dramatic adaptor than any of its author's others. And the results obtained by Mr. A. Philpott are in many ways very good indeed. Naturally, to convert a novel of 50 chapters into a play of four acts, he had to take considerable liberties with his original. He found it necessary to exclude altogether certain prominent characters, most notably Mrs. Lovell and Percy Waring. "Sedgert," that "bumphole gone wrong," as Henley called him, does not appear on the stage, though his actions are very important to the plot; and Algernon Blonovoe becomes quite a minor character.

At Mr. Philpott's suppressions and alterations in value it would be unreasonable, considering the limitations of his medium, to cavil. A legitimate ground for criticism, on the other hand, is his failure to bring out the quality of some of the figures who do play a prominent part in his version. His Robert Armstrong is a colorless young man, whose affection for Rhoda, which is so important a motive in the story, is but weakly rendered. Rhoda also shows little sign of the character which made her her sister's protector and judge; the charm and inexperience are there, but not the strength.

But in spite of these defects the play as a whole was extremely interesting, and it had some really strong scenes, notably that between Dahlia and Edward in the second act. The acting was at a high level. Miss Moyna Macgill, as Rhoda, was hampered by the unsatisfactory drawing of her part, but Miss Dorothy Massingham made of Dahlia a finely tragic figure. One was particularly struck by her beautiful management of her voice. Miss Clare Greet's rendering of Mrs. Sumit, the Flemings' faithful old housekeeper, was very sympathetic, but she was not always adroit, even from a good seat in the stalls. Allan Jayson's performance as William Fleming was altogether admirable, a finished study of the old yeoman farmer, puritanical, passionately jealous of the honor of his name, wedded to his land. As Edward Blonovoe, Campbell Fletcher was very successful in the difficult task of making intelligible a character of conflicting impulses, in which weakness and worldly selfishness were at war with genuine affection, and he did it very quietly, as the part demands. William Armstrong rather caricatured Anthony Hackbutt, and was not nearly so good as he had been a month earlier in Patrick MacGill's "Molekin Joe." But the delightful touch of comedy supplied by Ivor Barnard in the small part of Watkins, the detective, must not be forgotten.

HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY PLAYS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Two plays by A. A. Milne: "The Boy Comes Home." In one act, and "Belinda." In three acts; presented by the Hollywood Community Players, Hollywood, California.

LOS ANGELES, California.—Some little time has elapsed since "the boys" came, it is to be presumed; but the topic is none the less

THEATRICAL

Patricia Collinge
in Henry Miller's Production
of A. E. Thomas' Comedy
JUST SUPPOSE

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 19, 1921.
Cleveland, O., week April 22
"One of the plays all lovers of the theatre should see and see again."—Times.
Ruth Chatterton.....AT HIS BEST.....Mary Rose
Chatterton.....Rose

fresh to a California audience, when presented from the English point of view. He has returned, of course, from the seat of war, and while we are informed it is the day after the signing of the armistice, we are at a loss to account for other "boys" whose transition to civilian life was less rapid. As for the playwright's viewpoint, it is after all not essentially British, any more than it is American or Czech-Slovakian. "The boy" is out of the war; he rejoices because of his newly fitted "clivies," no less than at his ability to eat breakfast at 10 a. m. Perhaps, like Philip of the play, he even welcomes the chance to apply a bit of discipline toward a somewhat untutored domestic.

The vivacity, tempered by world-wisdom, spontaneous wit, and personal charm, were the major attributes of Miss Henrietta Crossman, in the title rôle of "Belinda." The play deals with a coquette and her suitor of divergent characteristics: the one, a poet of immature vision; his rival, a statistician, in all that the name implies. Belinda's husband, long missing, enters into the scheme, and almost at the identical time, a daughter just returned from her studies in Paris. The whole might easily have been made melodramatic, but lines well chosen and finely spoken avoid that.

Were Miss Crossman compelled to carry through the piece of her own account, her authoritative work might well have effected it. As a matter of fact, however, the supporting cast was strong and well balanced: Philip Hubbard and Clark Marshall, as rivals for the hand of Belinda, convey their respective types without overreal, while Miss Joyce Percy, in the rôle of the daughter, continues her excellent work at this theater. William Worthington, who played the returned father, is well suited to the part.

THEATRICAL NOTES

The appointment of Mr. H. Granville Barker to lecture on the art of the theater in the University of Liverpool is an interesting sign of the increasing seriousness with which the drama is regarded in England, and especially of the recognition of its value as an element in education. Mr. Barker is familiar with the thea-

THEATRICAL BOSTON

PHILMOUTH. Seats Also at Little 8164. At Box Office Prices. TEL. BEACH 4800
Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat.
WILLIAM A. BRADY (in Association with REANDEAN, London) presents
JOHN GALSWORD'S
The SKIN GAME. LAST 6 DAYS
POP. 32 MATS. THURS. & SAT.

HOLLIS STREET. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays
HENRY MILLER
BLANCHE BATES
IN
The Famous Mrs. Fair
An American Comedy by James Forbes

PARK SQ. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY
THE MAN O' WAR OF MUSICAL COMEDY
LOVE LAUGHTER MUSIC GIRLS GALORE
WILBUR. Seats Also at Little 8164. At Box Office Prices. TEL. BEACH 4800
Eves. at 8:15. Mats. TUES. & SAT. (Wed. Matinee Omitted This Week)
POP. 30 MATS. TUES. & SAT.

BLOSSOM-TIME. Seats Also at Little 8164. At Box Office Prices. TEL. BEACH 4800
A THREE ACT PLAY WITH MUSIC. SUCCESSOR TO "MAYTIME"
MAJESTIC. Seats Also at Little 8164. At Box Office Prices. TEL. BEACH 4800
Eves. at 8:15. MATS. TUES. & SAT. WED. MAT. OMITTED THIS WEEK
JOE WEBER Presents for Last 2 Weeks
HOLLYWOOD. Seats Also at Little 8164. At Box Office Prices. TEL. BEACH 4800
A Musical Comedy Hit of the Season. KIMBALL TUNES—HONEYDEW GIRLS

CHICAGO
CORT. Eves. & Sat. Mat., 50c to \$2.50. Sat. Eve., \$2.50 to \$5.00. "The gayest comedy I ever saw."—Booth
DULCY
By George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly With LYNN FONTAINE and a Brilliant Company of Comedians
GAY MUSICAL SHOW
PATTER. Now Playing at the PLAYHOUSE
As Refreshing as a Spring Shower
Famous Bachelors. Thurs. week
MATS. WED. AND SAT.

BLACKSTONE. Nights 50c to \$2.50. MAT. SAT.—\$2.00
A. L. Erlanger and Harry J. Powers, Mgrs. "A name of genius burning somewhere in the dim personality of Helen Hayes."
—Reviews, Examiner.

HELEN HAYES
Dramatization of "BAB"
Mary Roberts Rinehart's Sat. Eve. Post Stories.
"The play is full of Miss Rinehart's wit and satirical wisdom."—Hammond, Tribune.

ter in every aspect. He is an actor of a high order, and that he is not now to be seen on the stage is a matter of regret to those who remember his brilliant performance at the Court Theater in the famous repertory seasons of sixteen years or so ago. But though he does not act, he is the cause of good acting by others. A Barker production—whether the play be by Shakespeare, by Bennett or by Masterlinck—is sure to be well done. Mr. Barker's own plays take high rank among modern comedies, and one of them, "The Voyage Inheritance," may fairly be called a masterpiece. His book on the national theater, which he has long advocated, is among the best on that topic.

One of the most important visits to be made to the banks of La Plata by a foreign company will take place soon with the arrival of Dario Nicodemus' Company at Montevideo and Buenos Aires. Nicodemus, until recently president of the Society of Italian Authors, and one of the most popular of the peninsula playwrights, has resigned his office for the purpose of organizing the company and producing a varied list of plays that ranges from the old writers to the newest of the new. Of course a number of Nicodemus' plays will be in the repertory. From the old list he will revive pieces by Alfieri, Dumas and Goldoni. Among the novelties stands out a new drama by Pirandello, with the piquant title, "Sei personaggi in cerca di un autore" ("Six Persons in Quest of an Author"), as well as plays by Zorzi, Cavacchini, Antonelli, Lopez and Adam.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

"Comic and Incomparable."—N. Y. Globe
MITZI
IN THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
Offered by HENRY W. SAVAGE
"LADY BILLY"
LIBERTY. WEST 42d ST.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE. 124 W. 42d St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
The Theatre Guild Presents
Mr. PIM. Passes by
A Comedy by A. A. MILNE

SAM H. HARRIS THEATRE
W. 42nd Street, west of Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
SAM HARRIS presents
AARON HOFFMAN'S COMEDY
WELCOME STRANGER
With GEORGE SIDNEY

Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME
Mats. Daily
Seats Selling 5 Weeks in Advance
GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'way, 45d St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
LAST 2 WEEKS
An Extraordinary Musical Play.
THE TAVERN
"What's All the Shoutin' For?"
KICKERBOCKER B'way, 58th St.
Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
LAST WEEK
GEO. M. COHAN'S Comedians
MARY
(ISN'T IT A GRAND, OLD NAME?)

Longacre. 45 St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
SAM HARRIS Presents
GRANT MITCHELL
In a New Comedy
"THE CHAMPION"
"The Funniest Play in Town."—Sun.
KLAW THEATRE. 45th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
Francine Larrimore
"Nice People"

GLOBE THEATRE—EVENINGS 8:30
CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S SEASON'S MUSICAL SUCCESS.
TIP-TOP
WITH THE DUNCAN SISTERS SIX BROTHERS, SIXTEEN LONDON PALACE GIRLS, AND HALLAND DIXON (of Dixie & Dixie) as "TIP-TOP."
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Brock Pemberton's Successes
ZONA GALE'S Miss Lulu Bett
Belmont. 48 St. E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
GILDA VARESI
ENTER MADAME
NORMAN TREVOR
FULTON
W. 48 St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
CLARE KUMMER'S Best Play,
ROLLO'S WILD OAT
Punch & Judy. Thurs. 40th St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30. Mats. Friday and Sat. 2:30
William A. Brady's 48th ST. Theatre. Just East of Broadway, Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"THE BROKEN WING"
A comedy-drama by Paul Dickey and Chas. W. Goddard, authors of "The Mistletoe Lady" and "The Ghost Breaker."
PLYMOUTH. THEATRE. 45th St. W. of Broadway
Mats. Thursday & Saturday
Little Old New York
By Rida Johnson Young

GARRICK. 65 W. 25th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15
The Theatre Guild Presents
"LILLOM"
By Franz Molnar

THE HOME FORUM

A Whistling Boy, a Country Boy

I could hear him coming toward me, for the sound was very clear. And when I turned a sudden bend I saw that he was near—
A whistling boy, a country boy, upon a country road,
With rounded cheeks and pursed lips from which the music flowed,
A country boy with gladness and a lithe-limbed lay,
And oh, but it was pleasant to hear, and oh, but it was gay!

—John Bunker.

With the Opening of Spring

With the opening of spring my heart opens. My fancy expands with the flowers, and, as I walked down town in the May morning, toward the dingy counting-room, and the old routine, you would hardly believe that I would not change my feelings for those of the French Barber-Poet Jasmín, who goes, merrily singing, to his shaving and hair cutting.

The first warm day puts the whole winter to flight. It stands in front of the summer like a young warrior before his host, and, single-handed, defies and destroys its remorseless enemy.

I throw up the chamber-window, to breathe the earliest breath of summer. "The brave young David has hit old Goliath square in the forehead this morning," I say to Prue, as I lean out, and bathe in the soft sunshine.

My wife is tying on her cap at the glass, and, not quite disengaged from her dreams, thinks I am speaking of a street-brawl, and replies that I had better take care of my own head.

"Since you have charge of my heart, I suppose," I answer gaily, turning round to make her one of Titibottom's bows.

"But seriously, Prue, how is it about my summer wardrobe?" Prue smiles, and tells me we shall have two months of winter yet, and I had better stop and order some more coal as I go down town.

"Winter—coal?" Then I step back, and taking her by the arm, lead her to the window. I throw it open even wider than before. The sunlight streams on the great church-towers opposite, and the trees in the neighboring square glisten, and wave their boughs gently, as if they would burst into leaf before dinner. Capes are hung at the open chamber-windows in the street, and the birds, touched into song by the sun, make Mennon trues. Prue's purple and

white hyacinths are in full blossom, and perfume the warm air, so that the canaries and the mocking birds are no longer aliens in the city streets, but are once more swinging in their spicy native groves.

A soft wind blows upon us as we stand, listening and looking. Cuba

dew, serene tales of sunset, and sink with them in the sea of stars.

"I say so to Prue, and my wife smiles. "But why is it so impossible," I ask, "if you go to Italy upon a magnolia branch?"—George William Curtis, "Prue and I."

heads the list, and we do not pretend to claim that the house is exactly as it was when he lived in it. He never saw our Adam ceilings and fireplaces; we never saw the row of gables along the river front which Canaletto put into the background of his drawing of the old Watergate our

Reconstruction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
SINCE the great war, the world has been going through a process of reconstruction and readjustment, and from a cursory glance at world affairs, upheaval and disorder of many kinds seem to be present. This process is apparent in the unsettled business conditions and radical changes taking place in the government of the nations. There has been a thorough stirring up of evil, and its ways and hidden methods are constantly being uncovered and brought to light. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in speaking of healing in her article, "The Way," in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 355), and after stating that mortal mind would have to pass through three stages of growth, says: "First, self-knowledge. The physician must know himself and understand the mental state of his patient. Error found out is two-thirds destroyed, and the last third pierces itself, for the remainder only stimulates and gives scope to higher demonstration." So instead of becoming alarmed or depressed or fearing the tremendous upheaval that is seemingly taking place in the process of the readjustment of things, it should be a time of great rejoicing in knowing that error is uncovering itself and nearing its own destruction. All that is actually taking place is the unfolding of God's infinite being, which is good and perfect. It gives every one an opportunity to prove that evil has no activity, no intelligence, and no power.

In the first chapter of Genesis it is stated: "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." In God's kingdom, then, no so-called reconstruction is necessary, since the entire universe, including man, is already created good. Nothing can be added to nor taken away from good, or Truth. This verity is for all to assimilate. In replacing every false sense of affairs with the truth about what God truly made and what He knows about His idea, the spiritual creation appears. Principle is all-knowing, and man cannot reflect more than Principle knows. God recognizes no evil, so man made in His image and likeness, good and perfect, can reflect no error. If God, good, were conscious for an instant of any evil whatever, He would not be infinite.

Scientifically speaking, the only reconstruction or reorganization taking place is the endless activity of Principle forever expressing limitless Mind. It is the modeling of men's thinking and actions after the pattern of divine consciousness according to "the pattern" that was shown "in the mount." It is the replacing of what the five physical senses claim to know with the spiritual fact of what really is. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The conceptions of mortal, erring thought must give way to the ideal of all that is perfect and eternal. Through many generations human beliefs will be at last giving place to the immortal and perfect model of God's creation will finally be seen as the only true conception of being." (P. 260.) It is the privilege and should be the desire of every one to prove here and now the omnipotence and aliveness of Principle, the cause of man's being. Man and God are inseparable and forever one. It develops, then, that all that really needs reconstructing is our mortal sense of thinking and the human, erroneous judging of affairs. For surely, God, good, who is immortal, has not lapsed from good, and therefore is not in need of reconstruction. Divine Principle is forever unfolding its infinite idea perfect and wholly spiritual.

It is indeed a time for every one to demand of himself what Elihu requested of the woman when she inquired of him what should be done in her case, for she feared that the creditor would take her two sons to be bondmen, and he said: "tell me, what hast thou in the house?" That is a searching question when applied to oneself: "What hast thou stored up for himself in his thinking? Is it material and consequently temporal, or spiritual and everlasting? The time surely is right now for mortals to adjust their way of thinking to God's infinite plan, and to model their living after divine consciousness.

The vision of men must enlarge. Men and women are learning to serve instead of seeking petty, material fame, popularity, and power. After all, what do these will-o'-the-wisps amount to? What gain or true happiness do they truly procure? Prosperity in material wealth, power or place can never bring anyone an iota nearer the kingdom of heaven. To quote again from "Science and Health," Mrs. Eddy says: "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear." (P. 248.) In serving Principle, God, and obeying His precepts, is the true work of the individual mortal. It matters not what form this activity assumes, lowly or great, provided that whatever is undertaken is done for the glory of God. A better sense of things is continually unfolding and the selfishness of mankind will give way, so that God's kingdom, of a certainty, will be made manifest in earth as well as in heaven.

As has so often been stated, man's work is to be about the Father's business. As the understanding of Principle, divine cause, unfolds and man is revealed as inseparable from this one and only cause, the fear, manifesting itself in affairs of business, home or state, in the form of evil, sickness, or death, will be known for its nothingness and God's law will be seen to operate in all circumstances. Man's real work of reconstruction, then, is to model his thinking in accordance with divine Principle at all times. It is to know more of God, and man as the reflection of God, and the spiritual understanding will heal the sick, revolutionize the world, and overcome all error. It may be necessary for mortal mind to receive many jolts and thorough shakings before it is willing to leave the false beliefs that are imbedded in matter and turn the whole of the way to Spirit. Nevertheless, even while this seeming process of reconstruction is going on, mankind can rejoice in the fact that God, divine consciousness, and its infinite idea, is all there is, and is right now perfect, whole, and complete.

Empire Builders

For all are Empire-builders here,
Whose hearts are true to heaven and home

And, year by year, slow revolving year,
Fulfill the duties as they come;
So simple seems the task, and yet
Many for this are crucified;

And, and their brother-men forget
The simple wounds in palm and side.

But he that to his home is true,
Where'er the tides of power may flow,
Has built a kingdom great and new,
Which Time nor Fate shall overthrow.

These are the Empire-builders, these
Annex where none shall say them nay
Beyond the world's uncharted seas,
Realms that can never pass away.

—Alfred Noyes.

A Letter of Defoe's

[Defoe to Dalby Thomas]

Sir,
This preface comes directed to you, not as commissioner, &c., under whom I have the honor to serve his Majesty, nor as a friend, though I have great obligations of that sort also, but as the most proper judge of the subject treated of, and more capable than the greatest part of mankind to distinguish and understand them.

Books are useful only to such whose genius are suitable to the subject of them; and to dedicate a book of projects to a person who had never concerned himself to think that way would be like music to one that has no ear.

One unhappiness I lie under in the following book, viz.: That having kept the greatest part of it by me for nearly five years, several of the thoughts seem to be hit, by other hands, and some by the public, which turns the tables upon me, as if I had borrowed from them.

As particularly that of the seamen, which you know well I had contrived long before the Act for registering seamen was proposed. And that of educating women, which I think myself bound to declare, was formed long before the book called "Advice to the Ladies" was made public; and yet I do not write this to magnify my own invention, but to acquit myself from grafting on other people's thoughts. If I have trespassed upon any person in the world, it is upon yourself, from whom I had some of the notions about country banks, and factories for goods, in the chapter of banks; and yet I do not think that my proposal for the seamen or the seamen's clashes at all, either with that book, or the public method of registering seamen.

I have endeavored everywhere in this book to be as concise as possible, except where calculations obliged me to be particular; and having avoided impertinence in the book, I would avoid it too, in the preface, and therefore shall break off with subscribing myself,

Sir,
Your most obliged, humble servant,
—An Essay upon Projects, Daniel Defoe.

Lanier at the Concert

[To his wife]
New York, September 24, 1870.
I went at one o'clock to-day to hear Nilsson. She sang in concert at Steinway Hall; other artists were Vieuxtemps, the violinist; Wehl, pianist; Brignoli, tenor, and Verger, baritone.

Mlle. Nilsson singeth as thou and I love. She opened her sweet mouth, and turneth her head o' one side like a mocking-bird in the moonlight, and straightway come forth the purest silver tones that ever mortal voice made. Her pianissimo was like a dawn, which crescendo'd presently into a glorious noon of tone, which then did die away into a quiet gray twilight of clear, melodious whisper. She sang nothing mean, or light, or merely taking. Handels' "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," solo; a duet with Brignoli, by Brignoli, and a noble solo, a scene from Ambrosia Thomas' "Hamlet," with "Home, Sweet Home" for encore—these were all.

Vieuxtemps was unequal. He fired off innumerable crackers, and fired them very skillfully—but made no music save in the mere tone, in which he was very fine. Wehl is entirely splendid, and played a very beautiful set of concert pieces.—From the Letters of Sydney Lanier.

Wordsworth's Study

When a traveler asked Wordsworth's servant to show him her master's study, she answered, "Here is his library, but his study is out of doors."—Thoreau.

Crete in the Sunrise

Crete in the sunrise! that is where Greek history begins in the books, where it begins also for the happy traveler who can approach Greece by way of Crete.

The first sight of the island is unforgettable. You step from your dark cabin in the early morning and find yourself in a luminous upper world, threaded with grey lines of Zephyrous cloud and distant coastland. The newly-washed deck mirrors the glory, and the ship becomes a golden, argosy bearing you into your first Aegean sunrise. Around the horizon, hinted in faint grey, lies the well-known map of the Mediterranean translated into reality. On the left a rocky headland, Cape Matapan, shows the distant mainland of Greece. Neater, looming grey and large, is Cythera, and on the distant southern horizon the smaller island, Anticythera, that cost the Roman world a shipload of masterpieces and kept them for the delight of our own generation.

Behind Cythera the jagged line of Cape Malea, the most eastern promontory of the Peloponnese, can be seen on a clear day. Had our course been set for Athens rather than for Crete we should have headed close to this rock.

Our steamer would have hoisted greetings to the tiny hermitage perched where only goats should climb, and the lonely hermit would have rung his chapel bell in answer. The boat is heading south-east, and far away on the right—a glow of snowy peaks—the White Mountains stand to receive the first heartleap of recognition. So are the white cliffs of Dover to the Briton, and so was the tip of Athena's brazen spear on the acropolis to the returning Greek mariner. Beneath the mountains lies Crete, beautiful, enticing, romantic. The island is little more than three successive mountain ranges—the White Mountains, Ida, and Lasthi, with the uplands at their feet rich in corn and wine, and olive. For the greater part of the year these mountains are capped with snow. Their outlines dominate the whole island. The highlands leading up to them are placed with luxuriant gorges. On the map, Crete seems shaped like a long boat: its high, sharp prow points to the west, its curving stern to the east; the straight keel is its inhospitable southern shore.—"Days in Attica," Mrs. R. G. Bosquet.

The Cherry Tree

Outlined against the woodland gloom,
We sight the dainty cherry tree;
A perfumed cloud of spotless bloom,
Which breaks its bread to bird and bee.

—Lyman H. Sproull.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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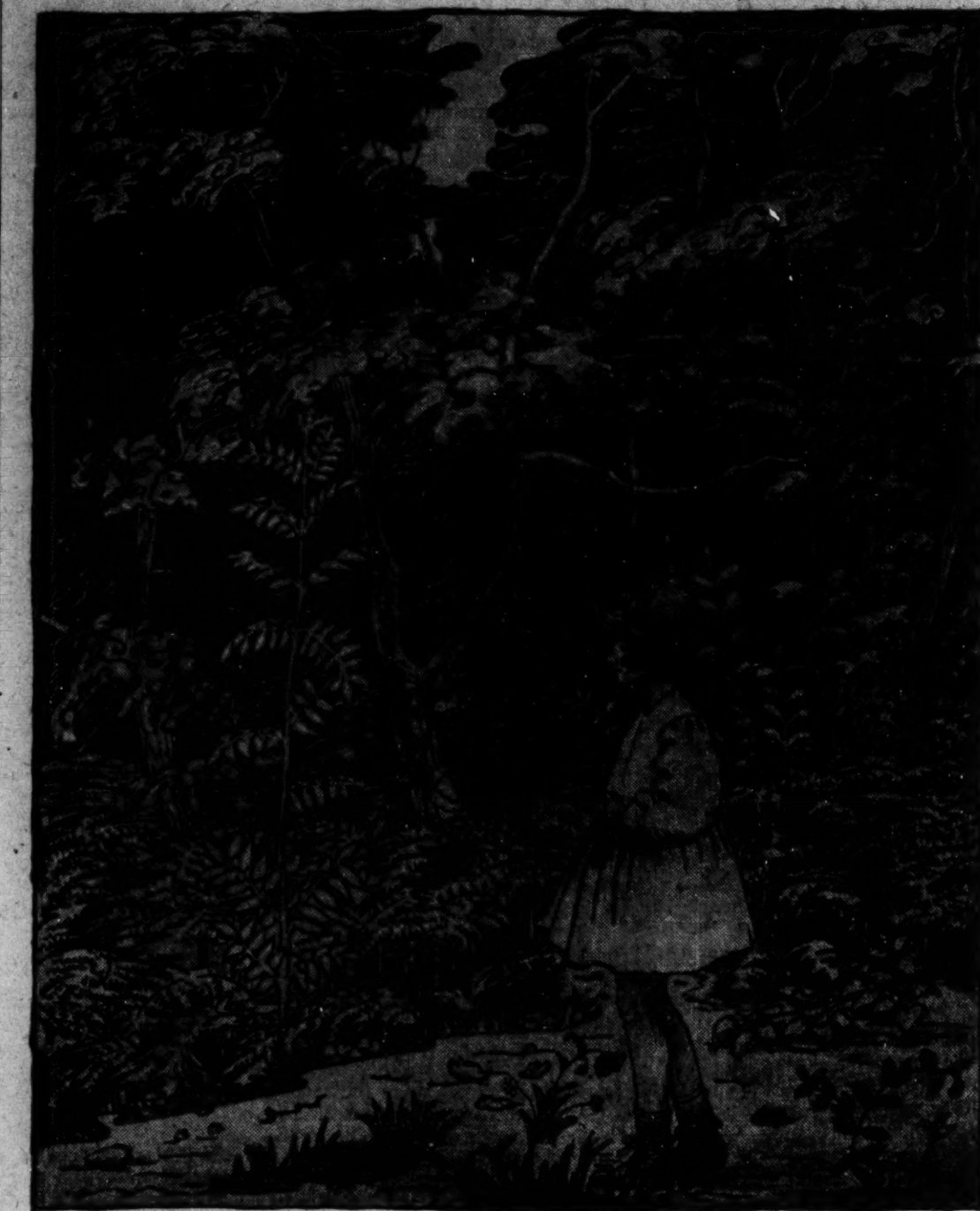
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In the woods

Figure and Background

and the Tropics are in the air. The drowsy tune of a hand-organ rises from the square, and Italy comes singing in upon the sound. My triumphant eyes meet Prue's. They are full of sweetness and spring.

"What do you think of the summer-wardrobe now?" I ask, and we go down to breakfast.

But the air has magic in it, and I do not cease to dream. If I meet Charles, who is bound for Alabama, or John, who sails for Savannah, with a trunk full of white jackets, I do not say to them, as their other friends say: "Happy travellers, who cut March and April out of the dismal year!" Why should they go to the South? If they only wait a little, the South will come to them. Savannah arrives in April; Florida in May; Cuba and the Gulf come in with June, and the full splendor of the Tropics burns through July and August. Sitting upon the earth, do we not glide by all the constellations, all the awful stars? Does not the flash of Orion's scimitar dartle as we pass? Do we not hear, as we gaze in hushed midnight, the music of the Lyre! are we not thronged with Caspaea; do we not play with the tangles of Berenice's hair, as we sail, as we sail?

When Christopher told me that he was going to Italy, I went into Bourne's conservatory, saw a magnolia, and so reached Italy before him. Can Christopher bring Italy home? But I brought to Prue a branch of magnolia blossoms, with Mr. Bourne's kindest regards, and she put them upon her table, and our little house smelled of Italy for a week afterward. The incident developed Prue's Italian tastes, which I had not suspected to be so strong. I found her looking very often at the magnolias; and standing before the table with a pensive air. I suppose she was thinking of Beatrice Cenci, or of Tasso and Lorraine, or of the wife of Marino Faliero, or of some other of those old Italian tales of love and woe. So easily Prue went to Italy!

Thus the spring comes in my heart as well as in the air, and leaps along my veins as well as through the trees. I immediately travel. An orange takes me to Sorrento, and roses, when they blow, to Pastum. The camellias in Aurelia's hair bring Brazil into the happy rooms she trends, and she takes me to South America as she goes to dinner. The pearls upon her neck make me free of the Persian gulf. Upon her shawl, like the Arabian prince upon his carpet, I am transported to the vales of Cashmere; and thus, as I daily walk in the bright spring days, I go round the world.

But the season wakes a fierer longing, a desire that could only be satisfied if the pavilions of the clouds were real, and I could stroll among the towering splendours of a sultry spring evening. Ah! if I could leap those flaming battlements that glow along the west—if I could tread those cool,

Figure and Background

Notwithstanding the impatience of modern artists with many of the old masters' traditions, due to their being based more on convention than nature, it still remains a matter of interest to note how far they really ignored "nature" in their landscape work and how far they submitted themselves to custom. Allowing for the fact that the old masters delighted in the display of human form as their chief motive, it was, of course, of paramount importance to attach most study to that side of their art. Soon, however, it was found that hardly any single figure or study could be painted without some principle of "landscape" coming into the background, and on these landscapes they often lavished the utmost skill. That they constantly painted their figures in one effect of light and the landscape in another, without due reference to the one to the other, is not of much importance, for the study of "open-air" atmosphere had not been taken up as yet, and even men who looked at things with what may be called a "modern outlook," such as Velasquez and Goya, often did the same thing in their landscapes. We know how even later on Turner "built" himself on the works of the old masters before allowing his genius full play, and how Constable in his Lectures on Landscape Painting insisted on the fact that a landscape artist should study his art scientifically through the art that had come before, and traced the historical origin and progress of landscape painting from the early attempts in Italy, in the backgrounds of old "altar-pieces," down to the work of the French and Dutch schools. "Practical Hints on Painting, Composition, Landscape, and Etching," Henry F. W. Gaze.

The Other Tenants

It is impossible to live in chambers without knowing something of the other tenants in the house. I know much even of several who were centuries or generations before my time, and I could not help it if I wanted to for the London County Council has lately set up a plaque to their memory on our front wall. Not that I want to help it. I take as much pride in my direct descent from Peppy and Eddy as others may in an ancestor on the Mayflower, or with the Conqueror, while if it had not been for J. and his interest in the matter we might not yet boast the plaque that gives us distinction in our shabby old street, though, to do us full justice, its list of names should be lengthened by at least one, perhaps the most distinguished. I have never understood why Bacon was left out. Only the pedant would disown so desirable a tenant for the poor reason that the house has been rebuilt since his day. As it is, Peppy

windows still overlook. However, except for the loss of the gables, the outside has changed little, and if the inside has been remodelled beyond recognition, we make all we can of the Sixteenth Century drain-pipe discovered when the London County Council, in the early thirties of reform, ordered our plumbing to be overhauled. . . . Peppy, I regret to say, waited to move in until after the Diary ended, so that we do not figure in its pages. Nor, during his tenancy, does he figure anywhere except in the parish accounts, which is more to his credit than our entertainment.

Eddy was considerate and left a record of his "peace and happiness" in our chambers, but I have no proof that he appreciated their beauty. If he liked to walk on our leads in the evening, and watch the sun set behind Westminster, he turned his back on the river at the loveliest hour of all. It was his habit as Academician to work like a student at night in the Royal Academy Schools, then in Trafalgar Square—an admirable habit, but one that took him away just when he should have stayed. For when evening transformed the Thames and its banks into Whistler's "Fairland," he, like Paul Revere, hung out a lantern from his studio window as a signal for the porter, with a big stick, to come and fetch him and protect him from the robbers of the Quarter which had not then the best of reputations. Three generations of artists climbed our stairs to . . . eat muffins with Eddy, but they showed the same ignorance of the Thames; all except Turner, who thought there was no finer scenery on any river in Italy and who wanted to capture our windows from Eddy and make them his own, but who, possibly because he could not get them, never painted the Thames as it was and is. One other painter did actually capture the windows on the First Floor, and, in the chambers that are now the Professor's, Stamford manufactured his marines, and there, too, they say, Humphry Davy made his safety lamp—"Our House," by Elizabeth Robins Fennell.

Labor's Rough Fruit

Shabby house-wall
Of bricks once yellow,
Dingied with city grime,
Dusty and sallow.

The high sun, glorying
In clear gold, edges
Your crumbling mortar's
Luminous ledges.

You glow with a touch
From the pure sky.
And suddenly all
Is new to the eye.

I see you as labor's
Rough fruit and homely.
Raised morning by morning
To an order comely.

—Laurence Binyon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1921

EDITORIALS

Fairer Taxation

It is no easy task that the Congress of the United States now has before it, that of readjusting the internal taxes of the country. Tax changes are always likely to be unsatisfactory, at some point or another. If there were more unanimity of opinion as to the approved method and purpose of taxation, the remedy would be easier. But widely divergent views and motives prevail. Special interests have a way of making themselves felt in every legislative consideration of the problem. Thus almost any revision of taxation becomes a compromise, in which inequities are more numerous than they should be. Nevertheless some changes are clearly needed just now in the United States. In the sudden and extreme need for funds, which was occasioned by participation in the war, certain laws were made to bear more heavily than they need in times of peace; and now that the war is over, the extremes of the burden should be lightened. There is even the possibility that a larger measure of relief can be provided than was at first supposed. President Harding said, in his message to Congress the other day, that the receipts from internal taxes could not safely be permitted to fall below \$4,000,000,000 for 1922 and 1923. But more recently, James W. Good, chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, has stated that there will be no need to raise more than \$2,500,000,000. Mr. Good was counting on having the existing floating debt refunded instead of being retired, and he was expecting to secure \$500,000,000 from postal receipts, \$600,000,000 from miscellaneous receipts, and perhaps \$400,000,000 from custom duties. On this basis he calculated that Congress could repeal the excess profits tax without providing substitutes.

Both President Harding and Mr. Good spoke of the repeal of the excess profits tax as a matter of prime importance. One reason for this is that the Republican Administration is pledged to the cancellation of that tax. There is no doubt that the majority of people desire it to be canceled. If it had proved to operate as its name promises, it would have been doubtless popular enough. But any expectation that it would have the effect of checking the accumulation of excess profits, or of keeping down the price of commodities, was disappointed. In practice, the excess profits tax appears to have had almost the opposite effect. When manufacturers and producers were faced with it, their very first concern was to see that their charges were broadened sufficiently to insure that each and every transaction should not only cover a satisfactory profit, but also the new tax and a margin of safety besides. As the goods passed down the line from producer to consumer, the same procedure appears to have been followed in every transaction, with a result that the ultimate price was swollen unconscionably. The very uncertainty as to how heavily the tax might press was the excuse for making the margin amply wide for covering all exactions. And the consumer paid, of course.

So the consumer is not likely to feel any great sadness at the prospect of being relieved of a remedy that has proved almost worse than the disease. Yet the consumer would naturally welcome any form of taxation that could legitimately prevent the piling up of vast fortunes in the hands of individuals. The rank and file of the people have been educated, in a degree, to expect that the expenses of the government shall be apportioned amongst individuals according to their individual ability to pay. That was indicated by the acceptance of the income tax, which, on the whole, is probably about the fairest plan of taxation that can be readily devised. The proposal to do away with surtax on incomes of the larger magnitude, therefore, is not likely to be so generally favored as the repeal of the tax on excess profits. The surtax would seem to be the very feature that would distribute the heaviest part of the burden amongst those who have the greatest capacity for bearing it. There is talk of reducing the tax on incomes above \$80,000 a year, so that, instead of paying from 40 per cent to 70 per cent, no income, however great, shall be required to pay more than 40 per cent. The proponents of such a reduction disclaim any wish to make things easier for the rich. Rather, they would have it understood, they wish to head off the tendency of the very rich to put their money "wholly or largely into Liberty bonds or into state or municipal bonds which are exempt from taxation." That can hardly be the whole story. And before the surtax is done away with, Congress will need to look at the matter from all angles. One consideration may well be, whether the surtax is not now promoting a wider distribution of wealth than would be induced without it. Securities of some of the most profitable of the great corporations of the country, as they come upon the market, cannot be taken up as largely as before by those whose incomes are already subject to heavy surtax, and therefore have a tendency to fall into the hands of people of smaller incomes. Thus a wider distribution is apparently encouraged, and the ownership of these profitable corporations is gradually being extended. Such distribution is now commonly recognized as a good thing for everybody. The only question is as to how far it is actually promoted by the surtax.

However, the President was explicit in advising Congress that the country "does not expect and will not approve a shifting of burdens." As he intimated, better than all the imposing of taxes, Congress may well give its attention to wiping out the necessity for imposing them. Mr. Good's statement about the amount of money needed gives encouragement in this connection.

Building Guilds in Great Britain

ONE of the most interesting industrial experiments of recent times is that which is being worked out in Great Britain by the London Guild of Builders. The

guild, which was established last year, is formed on co-operative lines. It eliminates the contractor, and engages to build at cost, plus 6 per cent for administration. The test of such an undertaking is in the fulfilling of it, and, as the guild only commenced work on its first contract last December, it is too early yet to allow of any final estimate. It must be admitted, however, that, judging from what has already been done, its prospects are excellent. The contract on which work was begun last December was for 400 houses at Walthamstow. Toward the end of February, some fifty of these were in various stages of completion. Building was proceeding rapidly, and it was estimated that the first block of houses would be ready for occupation within thirteen weeks of the commencement of work.

Various reasons are assigned for such satisfactory progress, one of them, and perhaps the most important, being that the members of the guild are definitely assured of full-time employment. If, through no fault of the workman, either as the result of a temporary shortage of materials or other like reasons, his work is interrupted, he does not suffer any reduction in wages, such an arrangement being rendered possible by the fact that no provision has to be made for contractors' profits. Then, on the positive side, as an incentive to good work is the fact that every one concerned is directly interested in doing the work as well and as economically as possible. The prosperity of the workman is bound up with the prosperity of the guild. The lower the amount for wages in the carrying out of a contract, the lower will be the contract bid, and the lower the contract bid, the more likely is the guild to obtain contracts. Such a condition of affairs must necessarily eliminate any tendency to "go slow" or "ca' canny" as directly militating against the workman's own interest.

The arrangement is also an inducement to be as economical as possible in the matter of materials. The guild worker has a direct interest in saving wood, bricks, and other materials wherever possible, in order that his guild may get the credit for low building cost. In other words, honest workmanship and advantage are so clearly linked together that there is no mistaking the connection. Of course, this is to place the matter on its lowest plane, and evidence is not wanting of the existence of a higher and more public-spirited standpoint amongst the guildsmen. The guild, however, takes the perfectly just view that the connection between honest work and the good flowing from it should be clear and unmistakable, and that the workmen are entitled to all the satisfaction which comes from good work well done, in the fullest sense of that phrase. No better proof of the popularity of the scheme amongst the workmen themselves could be found than the fact that, according to the most recent accounts, men are giving up better paid jobs in order to join in the work of the guild at Walthamstow and elsewhere.

Political Record of Women in New Zealand

A CONSIDERABLE number of years ago, when Australia and New Zealand stood practically alone in according the vote to women, both houses of the Australian Commonwealth Parliament recorded their conviction that the extension of the suffrage to women, for the state and commonwealth parliaments, on the same terms as to men, had had "the most beneficial results." The resolution reviewed in detail the many wise measures which had come, directly or indirectly, from the enfranchisement of women and concluded with this statement: "Because the reform has brought nothing but good, though disaster was freely prophesied, we respectfully urge that all nations enjoying representative government would be well advised in granting votes to women."

Since this resolution was adopted in Australia, the battle for woman suffrage has been largely fought and won. The enfranchisement of women is now practically the rule, whereas, only three or four years ago, it was the exception. Everywhere it is coming to be taken for granted. Opposition, however, is still to be found, and it tends to take the form of an endeavor to show that women soon tire of exercising their privilege of voting, and that the results of enfranchisement have been negligible. Statements to this effect made recently by a responsible London paper, concerning the position of affairs in New Zealand, have found wide circulation, and have evoked some very conclusive denials from responsible quarters in the Dominion. New Zealand, of course, led the way in granting votes to women. As far back as 1893 women were enfranchised on the same terms as men. They have, that is to say, been exercising their privilege for nearly thirty years. During that time, as far as voting is concerned, statistics show that the number of women voters who have actually recorded votes at successive general elections has averaged approximately 80 per cent, and is fractionally higher than the number of men voters. Where cooperation between the two classes of voters is obviously so complete, it is difficult to determine what legislation is more or less attributable to women, but it is generally admitted that many social reforms would not have been instituted, or would, at any rate, have been greatly delayed, if women had not been in a position to secure their enactment.

Where the influence of the woman voter has been most felt in New Zealand, however, is in the change it has brought about in the whole atmosphere of politics. It has been made clear that women are far less bound by party than are men, and that the character of a candidate carries much more weight with them than his party affiliations. When an election is in progress, appeals for loyalty to "the old party" count for little with the women voters, whilst a sound advocacy of social reform in any one of its many branches counts for much. This, of course, has had its effects on both candidates and parties. One of the most notable features of the last general election was the extraordinarily little difference in the policies advocated by the two great parties, the Reform Party and the Liberal Party, in their appeal to the electors.

Peru's Hundred Years

IN THE midst of rapid transformations and revisions of the political map of the world, changes made possible and necessary by the results of the great conflict which began in 1914, even those familiar with the history of the western hemisphere might easily lose sight of the fact that this year marks the end of the first century of the independence of Peru. There have been numerous centennial observances in the western world since 1876, when the United States, the first of the independent democracies to be established therein, invited all the nations of the earth to celebrate with her the beginning of her second century. Now comes Peru, one of what may be termed the younger generation of independent democracies, to point with just pride to her completed cycle of growth and progress. The anniversary of the proclamation of her political independence falls on July 28, the date on which General San Martin, in the great square in the capital city of Lima, unfurled the first flag of independent Peru.

San Martin was called Peru's liberator, but the record of his achievements has been clouded by frequent references to his alleged monarchistic tendencies. Peru was the last stronghold of Spanish power on the American continent, and the grip of royalty was hard to break. General San Martin, it appears, after his achievement of July 28, 1821, hesitated about severing all relations with the Spanish crown. It is recorded that, while acting as protector of Peru, he authorized the negotiation of a treaty with Spain which would provide for the placing of a Spanish prince on the throne of Peru. Perhaps it will never be definitely known what part Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Colombia, had in defeating such an eventuality. But it seems that the part played by Bolivar was not unimportant, whatever might have been the result of San Martin's alleged overtures. As to the real service rendered to Peru by San Martin at a time when Spain was harassed by revolutions at home, a service which, despite any subsequent designs on his part, insured the nation's freedom, there can be no two opinions. He was a master of the arts of war. He has been called a "pure liberator," "a humble and disinterested patriot." He has also been called crafty and designing, "with the instincts of a fox." But today, and perhaps justly, he shares, in the esteem of South Americans, a place almost as exalted as that of Bolivar. It is said, by those who find it necessary to defend his name and fame, that he had no true apologist among his contemporaries. His champions insist that his valiant leadership helped to insure the ultimate triumph of Bolivar. The historian of today inscribes upon the record he writes the story of San Martin's heroic march across the Andes, and beside it the statement that he relinquished his place as protector of Peru that the liberty and welfare of South America might be promoted.

It is not to be wondered at that those who now read the records of happenings in Peru, a hundred years ago, may find it difficult to form a conclusive and unanimous judgment. Those who have written or who may write of the events of the time of San Martin and Bolivar, like those who may write the political history of the world of the last six years, can lay no claim to infallibility. It is only certain that with the events hastened or made possible by San Martin in the year 1821, began the progress of the Peru known today. The people of that Republic have reason to be proud of their progress, in spite of the fact that the path of their government has not at all times been smooth. Perhaps the somewhat frequent upheavals and revolutionary movements among them may be but a continued manifestation of the desire for complete independence which caused the Peruvians of a hundred years ago to rally so unanimously around the standard of the liberator. A century, after all, may be a short time within which to learn wisely to temper the craving for what is called liberty. Some one has referred to liberty as "a welcome, a glorious, and a joyous thing," coupling this phrase with the warning that "it is a dangerous thing." But the world is learning its lesson. It is that liberty is not dangerous in its use. It is dangerous only in its abuse. The people of Peru are learning the lesson with the rest; perhaps no more quickly; probably no more slowly.

The 47 Workshop

How far the serious study of the theater in the universities has progressed since the old days of "college theatricals" becomes increasingly evident from such a tour as that now being made by the 47 Workshop of Harvard and Radcliffe. With the exception of occasional public performances in Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in the military camp theaters during the war, this is the first tour to be made by the 47 Workshop, and for the first time playgoers in New York, Utica, Buffalo, and Cleveland will have an opportunity of discovering what a tradition of scenic art, costuming, lighting, and acting, as well as of playwriting, can be built up in a decade or so of enthusiastic endeavor. The history of the success of the 47 Workshop is the history of many kinds of difficulty overcome.

Mention of the 47 Workshop would be impossible without bringing in the name of Prof. George Pierce Baker. The sum of all that the 47 Workshop has accomplished is the sum of all the enthusiasms he has inspired among the workshop members, added to the worthy tradition in playwriting and acting built up during the past twelve years by the Harvard Dramatic Club. It was in the spring of 1909 that the Harvard Dramatic Club made its first production of a bill of one-act plays written or adapted by its members and acted by members. From the beginning the club had the feminine roles in its plays acted by women, usually Radcliffe students. Thus, under Professor Baker's wise counsel, the club broke away from the general tradition of having women's parts taken by men, and of giving revue after the manner of the legitimate theater.

Besides the usual college tradition of amateur musical comedy, there had been a few productions at Harvard, as at Yale, of some dramatic classic; but an occasional revival of a Greek play, or a comedy by Gogol or Goldoni,

could hardly be regarded as establishing any sound basis of dramatic accomplishment to build on, certainly nothing comparable with the sturdy tradition of Greek revivals that endures at Oxford and Cambridge universities, or with the Latin play that has been given by Westminster boys in London for so long. So the starting of a new tradition of college theatricals at Harvard, twelve years ago, was really of large significance. To begin with, the club's performances provided an outlet for three main qualities of talent among its members. Harvard undergraduates and graduate students, even when they were not taking Professor Baker's courses in playwriting, had an opportunity of discovering what measure of talent they had for acting, stage directing, or business management. The students of the playwriting courses, at both Harvard and Radcliffe, had the boon of seeing their plays come to performance, before an audience that was friendly, to be sure, but still an audience.

The Harvard Dramatic Club, except for a year's suspension during the war, has made two productions a year, and has been effective alike in carrying out its earlier scheme of giving members' plays, and in its program of the past few years of producing pieces new to the United States which might not otherwise be presented. Pursuant of this new policy the club last fall brought out Lady Gregory's new fantastic comedy, "The Dragon," giving it a pictorial production that would bear comparison in every way with the work being done in the majority of the better commercial theaters. The former office of the club, the production of original plays by students at Harvard and Radcliffe, has been taken over by the 47 Workshop.

A list of former members of the 47 Workshop would include a rather large number of men and women who are now scattered through the United States conducting college dramatic departments and directing pageants and community dramatic activities. Other former members are stage directors in the regular theaters. Several have become dramatic critics, and some have become playwrights. Today, with a group of plays on tour, all written, produced, and acted by the members, the 47 Workshop has plainly proved that a long-wished-for theater has been earned at the two great educational institutions in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Editorial Notes

THERE was a poet once who looked forward to the blessed day when a craving for the simple life would force up the price of shoddy. He put it like this,

"When you have nothing else to wear
But cloth of gold and satins rare,
For cloth of gold you cease to care—
Up goes the price of shoddy."

And now, as the lawyers say, comes Professor H. L. Garrigus, of the Agricultural College of Connecticut, and, on the annual "Sheep Day," makes answer as follows: Shoddy is much too high as it is, what is worse, it is being palmed off as wool. Now the farmer who makes oleomargarine is prevented from selling it as butter. Why, therefore, is not the manufacturer of shoddy compelled to mark it shoddy. If he were compelled then would justice be done, and the manufacturer enabled to look a sheep in the face.

IN VENICE they can't, in Bermuda they won't, but surely everywhere else they do admit the motor car. The motor boat churns the mud of the Venetian canal, but on the bridge above the sleepy policeman has no traffic to direct save the stream of soft-footed Venetians pressing into the narrow calli. In Bermuda the roads are wide enough, and open enough, it is the pleasure of the winter visitor that stops the way. It reminds one rather of Ajax defying the lightning.

GREAT BRITAIN now has twenty-three research associations to help British industry. What, it might be asked, are these associations searching for? For the knowledge which is power! In pursuit of the fruits of that simple school maxim, the country has invested a capital of £1,000,000! It took a terrible war to show the urgent need of knowledge, not merely for Britain but for other nations. Yet the need for that knowledge has been patent to every civilized nation since Germany began organizing her technical men and applying the discoveries of her economic experts and chemists to building up a world-wide commerce. Germany began that game heavily handicapped. She had comparatively little capital. She was without the immense natural resources of the United States or the colonial and world-wide commerce of Britain. But she surpassed every other nation, and by a well-considered policy made herself first in certain industries the success of which depended on wide education, combined with organized research. Great Britain will now endeavor to perform the familiar trick. She did it once, when, with the burden of the Napoleonic wars on her shoulders, she revolutionized industrial methods by the introduction of the steam locomotive and machinery. But can she do it again?

SALES of discarded property have long been utilized in the United States as means of raising funds for charity, but the appellation "rummage sale" which has been applied to them has seldom, if ever, enticed buyers because they expected to get something they really wanted. Perhaps better business will result from a poster advertising such a sale and headed, "One Man's Trash is Another Man's Treasure." By this argument both egoists and altruists may be induced to give money to the cause.

THAT old saw about not having your cake and eating it might be applied in a varied form to the situation in California, where the United States Government, through the Secretary of the Navy, has just announced that drilling for oil by private interests on government land will be permitted on royalty. The reason for this is that some one has discovered that you "can't keep your oil while it is being drained off by wells all round you." It is to be hoped that it is not a case of locking the doors after the fuel for the successor to the horse has been taken,